THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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TOWN.....11-8
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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 7TH JANUARY.

A PLEADER of Noakhally was suspended by the Deputy Magistrate, Mr. Barber, with the sanction of the Magistrate, Mr. Cooke, for using certain Police papers, which they held should not have come into his hands. The pleader appealed to the High Court, and the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice McDonnell, who heard the case, have given a deserved castigation to the two officers concerned. We give the following extract from the judgment :

The only impropriety, if there was any, was in the manner in which the copies of these documents were obtained from the police office, and to that, so far as appears, the pleader was neither party nor privy.

If the subject-matter of the documents had been of a private or personal nature, the case might be different; but there is nothing either in the depositions of the witnesses, or in confessions of a prisoner at a police investigation which makes them, so far as their subject-matter is concerned, any more the property of the police than the property of the prisoners.

The pleader had not been heard in defence. The judgment thus concludes :

This indeed appears to us to be the natural interpretation of the clause, even when read by itself, but coupled with section 40, the meaning is still more clear. And it seems only right and reasonable that this should be its meaning; because it would otherwise be, and seem, a dangerous and arbitrary power to entrust to any court, to suspend a pleader from practice, before he has had an opportunity of being heard in his defence. This very case is a remarkable illustration of the injustice that might be done not only to the pleader himself, but to his clients, by the exercise of such a power without any legal ground.

The High Court, so far as we are aware, does not possess any such power.

The Court has accordingly set aside the proceedings of the Deputy Magistrate. Should the matter rest here? Will the Government take no notice of the outrageous conduct of the Deputy?

IT IS STATED that an International Exhibition will be held at Bombay next year. We are in a position to state that the Government of India does not intend to sanction an International Exhibition in Bombay so soon.

MONDAY before last was celebrated in New York as the centenary of the departure of the British troops from that city. The day was observed as a general holiday and processions on land and water were arranged.

A CHESS TOURNAMENT is being organised in this city. A preliminary meeting has already been held, and the following gentlemen have agreed to form a Committee for the purpose :—Maharaja Sir Jotindro Mohun Tagore, K. C. S. I., Mr. Steel, Dr. DeFabeck, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Westland, Mr. Targett, and Mr. Cotton.

THE PUNA SARVAJANIK SABHA have addressed a long letter to the Government of Bombay upon the subject of the gradual silting-up of river basins, stream channels, artificial tanks, and reservoirs in the Bombay presidency, and have asked that a Special Commission be appointed to consider the subject and to suggest a remedy. The move has not been made too soon.

THE BHAUGULPORE NEWS has the following :

A very sensational case happened the other day in Purneah in the presence of Mr. Perry, the Deputy Magistrate. A respectable pleader of that district was on the 27th ultimo engaged in a criminal prosecution before the aforesaid officer, Mr. Arthur Forbes, Barrister-at law, appeared for the defence. Now when Mr. Forbes was conducting his defence of the accused, the pleader remarked to a mooktar, who also was with him for the prosecution, that the *Saheb* having no work was unnecessarily taking the time of the Court. On this Mr. Forbes said that if the pleader had made that remark outside the Court, he would have knocked him down, the pleader observed that Mr. Forbes would in that case have got a reply of the same kind. At this Mr. Forbes got furious with the pleader and struck several blows on his right face, hurt his right eye and inflicted two cuts below the eyelids. The eye bled profusely for a long time. The pleader was compelled to place himself under the treatment of the Civil Surgeon and the Assistant Civil surgeon, by whose joint exertions his eye has luckily been saved, though not completely cured.

Mr. Perry has fined Mr. Forbes 50 Rs. for contempt of court. In the meantime the pleader is thinking of bringing a criminal case against the Barrister.

Could not the pleader return blow for blow? Was there no one to assist him?

WE ARE GLAD to learn from the *Lahore Tribune* that Col. Jenkins, Deputy Commissioner of Kangra has ordered the *bagar* or the forced labour system to be abolished from the 20th instant. An example for Mr. Elliott, Chief Commissioner of Assam.

WE TAKE the following from the above paper :

Another case of *accidental* shooting of a native by a European officer lately occured at Rawalpindi. The officer was practising at the butts when he shot the marker. The poor man died on the spot. His epitaph has been well written amidst sentimental shedding of crocodile tears. After this, we need hardly ask if the officer's conscience is quite clear.

TUESDAY, 8TH JANUARY.

THE INDIAN NATION has the following :

An enthusiastic monster meeting of Hindustanis was held on Monday last at Rajah's Chowk, Burrabazar, on the subject of the *concordat*, under the presidency of Pundit Bunkoo Behary Bajpai. The speakers strongly protested against the action of the Government. The feeling is universal that the concordat is extremely unconstitutional in its character and shou'd never have been arranged.

How is it that the proceedings of this meeting have not been published in the morning papers? Is it true that one of our daily contemporaries has deliberately burked these proceedings? The policy of secrecy and suppression pursued in this matter in certain quarters is simply incomprehensible.

THE NATIONAL MOHAMMADAN ASSOCIATION, Madras Branch, have resolved to offer three scholarships for the degrees of B. L. M. B. C. M. and B. C. E. of the Madras University to Mahammadan students studying for Law, Medicine and Engineering and to associate these scholarships with the name of the Hon'ble D. F. Carmichael in token and commemoration of his valuable services rendered to the Mahammamadan community.

WITH REFERENCE to the unkind aspersions of the *Englishman*, which we noticed last week, Mr. Seymour Keay has addressed the following letter to that paper :

Sir,—Allow me to correct a misconception which from your leader of to-day, you appear to entertain. On the occasion of the recent meeting held by me in the Town Hall, no orders whatever were given "that any Europeans entering should be ejected by the police." As far as I know, every one of the very few Europeans who came was admitted, while the Europeans generally very naturally simply stayed away, from a meeting declared by a advertisement to be convened, for "Natives of India.' Even this declaration in the advertisement was only inserted in deference to the opinion of high officials here, some of whom seemed to anticipate a collision with the natives, if Europeans were invited also. Personally I should have liked if all classes had attended, including the members of the Defence Association, who, I believe, are high-minded political controversialists, and not bullies, as you and some of the police would seem to imagine.

J. SEYMOUR KEAY.

Calcutta, January 5.

P. S.—As to your remarks about "a large amount of humanitarian business" being done "on commercial conditions, &c., I must, of course, assume that you have not seen the prospectus for India, which was duly sent you for publication upwards of a month ago, which distinctly declares that my services to the Indian Reform Association are entirely honorary in every respect, I myself paying all my own travelling expenses, and even those of public meetings. In short, I give to the Association, but receive nothing in any shape or form from it—an arrangement which you will admit is of a very uncommercial character, indeed.

IT IS STATED that the result of the *post mortem* examination held under orders from Government, on the remains of the late Raja of Kolhapore, showed that death resulted from a rupture of the spleen, which was abnormally enlarged. The deceased prince had been suffering from this cause for some months. His remains were escorted with all due honour to the usual burning-place of his family at Ahmednugger—a crowd of some 3,000 persons witnessing the cremation.

The AMERICAN PRESIDENT, in his message to Congress, delivered on December 4, referred to the Mormon question, and pointed out that all the members elect of the Utah Legislature are Mormons, and are supposed to sympathise with polygamy. He suggested the introduction of a law under which the action of the Utah Commission could be made more effective.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH JANUARY.

THE EXPEDITION sent by the Sultan of Muscat against the tribes who lately revolted and attacked his capital, returned to Muscat on the 3rd inst., having succeeded in completely re-establishing the Sultan Toorkee's authority.

THE FOLLOWING letter contains Pundita Rama Bai's confession of faith :

TRANSLATION OF BENGALI LETTER.

SIR,—Today almost a year and a half I have been attentively studying the Christian religion. By this means, a strong love to that religion has become firmly established in my mind. Now having accepted that religion, I have fixed my heart in a state of peace and hope. Therefore my prayer is that the day suitable for my initiatory rite (*dikhya*) you, sir, having appointed, I shall be ever grateful. Further information about my views the bearer (her cousin) of this letter will be able to make known to you by word of mouth. . . . .

8-1-82.

Ever grateful,
ROMA.

THE DIAMONDS and dresses of Madame Patti are said to be the talk of America. She keeps three dressers and half-a-dozen maids.

A ROYAL decree has been published in Havana, abolishing punishment by stocks and fetters in the case of the slaves of Cuba.

A GERMAN engineer, named Humann, has discovered, on the banks of the Upper Euphrates, a colossal monument of the pre-Assyrian period, representing a lion-hunt. As it weighed three thousand pounds, he had it cut in two. The halves will soon be on view in the museum at Berlin.

AN IRISH giant and a German giantess, who have been exhibiting in America, were married at Philadelphia on November 20th, in the German Lutheran Church, in the presence of Aztecs, dwarfs, Indian snake charmers, and other human curiosities. The combined height of the bridal pair was fifteen feet, and their weight 547lbs. The wedding ring weighed 17dwt., and was five inches in circumference. The wedding cake measured nine feet round, and was three feet high. The Irishman wore on his breast a medal presented to him by the Land League.

IT IS stated that by means of a delicate apparatus working in connection with a sensitive plate, Mr. A. St. George the inventor of a new form of telephone is able to keep a permanent record of all conversations through the wires.

THE FAILURE of Mr. Alexander Brogden, M. P. and Henry Brogden for the enormous sum of £750,000 each is a bad beginning for the new year. It is to be feared that so great a crash will bring down other houses in the coal and iron trade. A contemporary thinks it reads curiously in Dod that Mr. Alexander Brogden "is in favour of a large reduction, and complete reform in, the national expenditure, &c." The etcetera opens such a vista, ending in £750,000 "each,"

THURSDAY, 10TH JANUARY.

WE HAVE before us a report of the speech of Mr. W. E. Briggs, MP. to his constituents at Blackburn. We give the following extracts from his speech :

Suggestions were coming from every quarter as to the best means of developing the resources of the country, and of course to increase its consuming power. Cheap transit had been mentioned; agricultural banks, by which money could be lent to the cultivators, were proposed; and irrigation schemes had been mentioned, if they wished India to be prosperous, they must have the government of the country economically conducted. (Cheers.) If we were going to keep the natives of India loyal and contented, we must convince them we would keep the promise made when we took over the country from the East India Company—that the Queen's subjects, of whatever race or creed, should be freely and impartially admitted to office *in our* service, the duties of which they might be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity to discharge. The Ibert Bill would simply extend to four native gentlemen the same jurisdiction over Europeans in provinces that was now exercised by European judges. That power of native judges at present existed in the three presidency towns of Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras; yet we never heard any talk of want of justice. It was not such a great thing after all; but both Anglo-Europeans and natives saw in it a test question, and the latter were waiting to see whether or not we intended there should be no difference in the Indian empire between subjects of Her Majesty on account of race, religion, or colour. (Cheers) Lancashire must make her voice heard in the matter. It had been reserved for some few Conservatives of "the baser sort" to make India that which she never had been before, the battleground of political parties, and the effect had been the weakening of the authority of the Viceroy. He could fancy nothing more reprehensible than the action taken in the matter by Conservative speakers and writers at home and Anglo-Indians abroad. If we wanted India happy and contented we must have India economically governed, and must leave the native mind loyal and contented. (Cheers.)

PUNCH has a very humorous cartoon on what it describes as "the Anglo-Indian Mutiny. (A bad example to the elephant!)" The features of the Mahout and of one of the foremost mutineers are unmistakeable, and the malignity displayed on the faces of the abettors and intriguers, who are bent on knocking down the driver, is remarkably expres-

sive and amusing; so is the tumbling topee from the head of the Mahout. The august seignors of our Supreme Council will doubtless enjoy the following lines, which we quote from the letter-press attached to it:

——Foolish as disloyal
Self-wounding insults, wild and burning words!
Unworthy of a race self-deemed so royal,
This vocal fury
Fit but to shake the rafters of Old Drury!

You the best judge's? Shouters, no, not wholly;
Race pride and prejudice, and heat sectarian
Perturb your poise. The sight is melancholy.
Will racial hatred ne'er seem antiquarian?
Will Bogies ten times banished still return
To make fools pull long faces, hasty triggers?
How long will blind and bumptious hatred burn
Against the hotly-classified "dashed niggers"?
Preposterous schism
Perpetuate be in guise of Patriotism?

At least self-interest ought to be *astute*.
The Indian Elephant obeys his driver,
But if its riders squabble, the sage brute
Of wisdom (taught by folly) may be hiver
Not wholly disinclined to throw and trample
Mahout and howdah-load he still may be;
And if *they* quarrel, 'tis a bad example
That he will hardly be the *last* to see.
Gentlemen shame!
Keep courage, peace, cool heads, *loyal quand meme*!

THE NUMBER of books and periodicals received into the Bengal Library during the quarter ending 30th September last was 437, of which 296 were uni-lingual, 40 bi-lingual, and one tri-lingual, and 97 periodicals were uni-lingual, 2 bi-lingual and tri-lingual. The languages of the uni-lingual books were Arabic, Assamese, Bengali, Hindi, Mosulman-Bengali, Persian, Sanskrit, Santali, Urdu and Uriya. The number of books in Bengali was 170, and periodicals 78. The subjects of the Bengali books are religion, history, biography, physical and mathematical science, poetry, language, law, medicine, fiction, drama and miscellaneous literature.

THERE WERE 216 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 29th December last, of which 6 were from cholera, 2 from small-pox, 61 from fevers, 35 from bowel-complaints, 8 from accidents, 17 from pthisis and asthma, 21 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 52. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 5. The average of daily mortality was 30·8

WE LEARN from a telegram received from the Bengal Secretariat that Egypt has imposed quarantine against vessels leaving Bombay on and after the 26th December last.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT at Brussels have been almost entirely destroyed by fire. The library, which was full of rare books and important documents, has been consumed.

IT IS stated that modern English women drink much more than their mothers and grand-mothers did. The evil is said to be due to the grocers' licenses, which enable people of respectable position to get alcoholic liquor without the disgrace and unpleasantness of going into a public-house.

IT IS an evil wind which blows nobody good. The volcanic eruptions in Java have helped forward agricultural work in some parts of the neighbouring islands. Lands that were covered with ashes are likely to become very fertile; and already the agriculturist is at work and using the ashes as manure. Trees and plants are said to be growing luxuriantly with the aid of these ashes, and the increased productiveness of the soil will be one result of the earthquake.

FRIDAY, 11TH JANUARY.

THE CALCUTTA Correspondent of the *Pioneer* thus telegraphs to his paper:

As a fact showing the intensity of recent feeling here, and the strength of the opposition to the Government policy on the Ilbert Bill, it should be placed on record that Mr. Thomas is the hero of the hour among a large section of the community, while Mr. Evans, to whose efforts is mainly due the removal of the tension between the Viceroy and his fellow countrymen is barely thanked for his strenuous and continued exertions to bring about a peaceful settlement. Even Mr. Keswick, whose determined refusal to accept the Bill as first amended gave confidence to the Opposition as a body, is blamed by some extremists for having ratified the *concordat*.

But we dare say this feeling will soon subside.

THE PUNA SURVAJANIK SABHA has forwarded the following telegram to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy anent the Ilbert Bill:

We submit that the proceedings in the Legislative Council on Friday last, as telegraphed to the newspapers for the first time, gave official confirmation to the rumoured settlement. Till such confirmation was received, the natives could hardly believe the rumours, for it was so unusual a proceeding for Government to be dictated to by a combined opposition of such a small section of the population as the non-official European classes. Mr. Ilbert's speech has, however, thrown new light upon the conduct of Government, and with the information he has supplied, we feel a just confidence in the justice and wisdom of Government. We are of opinion that if the extension of the jury system removes the Anglo-Indian opposition to the Bill, Government need not hesitate to make the concession, though very grave doubts may be reasonably entertained of its character as an improvement on the present defects of law, and of its practical working. At the same time, we submit that this extension of jury trial should be made equally applicable to all classes of offenders, European and native. This, however, is at present left by the law with the local Governments, but has been very sparingly exercised. The Bombay Government does not appear to be unfavourable to such extension, and the European community has no ground to complain, if the relief they seek is extended to the natives in whose case the objections above indicated do not exist. If such extension is not allowed, the invidious race distinction will be shifted from the nationality of the Judges to the nationality of the accused. We have such confidence in the Viceroy's solicitude to act fairly to all classes that we trust, with the amendment suggested the measure, will be passed without further delay.

We agree with the Sabha that the jury system should be extended throughout the country. But we fear there is no chance of such extension. The Viceroy would leave it to the Local Governments.

THE BOMBAY PRESS seems to have got a wrong notion that the jury trial would be accorded to the natives in all cases by way of *quid pro quo* for the privilege conferred on the European British subjects. Nothing of the kind. The Viceroy in reply to Mr. Ameer Ali "deprecated" the discussion of the subject in Select Committee.

REFERRING to the late Town Hall Meeting on the Tenancy Bill the *Indu Prakash* says:

The wonder of it is that the action of the Government with regard to the zemindars as the land-lords of Bengal, and with regard to itself as the State land-lord in the Presidency is very grossly inconsistent. The condition of the Deccan peasantry was reported to be sufficiently wretched to justify modifications of the land revenue and survey system. Yet while the Legislature provides in the Land Improvement Act, which recently became law, that improvements effected on landed property by means of wells, shall not be taken into consideration at the time of the survey, the benefit, secured to the cultivator by the provision, is taken away by a clause, embodied in the same Act, which provides that no assessment shall be varied, because the increased value of the land, by means of wells was taken into consideration in fixing it. Why should the Government try to deprive the zemindars of the freedom of action, secured to them by the terms of the Permanent Settlement, when it is so jealous of its own freedom of action towards its own tenantry?

Quite so!

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy in Council has issued an order to the effect that, in future, when the railway authorities desire to exclude all but ticket-holders from railway platforms they must advertise their intention by printed notice.

IT IS stated that Babus Debendra Nath Mookerjee, M. A., and Phonibhusan Bose, M. A, who have recently been selected for the Agricultural Scholarships for the current year, have declined to accept the said scholarships, and refunded to Government the advances made to them to enable them to proceed to England. What is the cause?

THE APPOINTMENT of Babu Ambica Churn Sen as a Statutory Civilian is notified in the last *Calcutta Gazette*. He will be employed in the new Agricultural Department.

SATURDAY 12TH, JANUARY.

A CORRESPONDENT suggests that as by the opening of the Central Railway to Khulna passengers and goods to and from Calcutta and Khulna will avoid the canals, the canal tolls will be seriously affected, a toll station should be established at Khulna, with a 2nd class Inspector put in charge. We do not think the suggestion is a practical one, for boats cannot be made liable to tolls if they do not use the canals. In places where the railway supersedes canals, the latter must suffer.

IN REVIEWING the debate on the Ilbert Bill the *Indian Daily News* says:

The Hon'ble Rai Kristo Das Pal has thrown his vote and the vote of the British Indian Association against the English community, and has thereby made a mistake which will be reckoned with in the discussion about the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

The *Indian Spectator* on the other hand thinks that it does not understand the native member in question, because he is "mixing the Rent Bill with the Ilbert Bill." It is really hard time when public men are thus liable to be threatened and misrepresented when they endeavour to do their duty according to the light they possess.

WE ARE glad to see it stated that His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore has been elected a Fellow of the Linnæan Society of London. This is the first time a crowned prince of India has been thus honored. The honor is well-deserved.

THE BETHUNE SOCIETY at its last meeting passed the following Resolution *in memoriam* of Babu Keshub Chunder Sen:

That this meeting desires to place on record its deep sense of the loss which the Bethune Society, in common with the country at large, has sustained, by the death of Babu Keshub Chunder Sen, who had been connected with the Society since its foundation, and who had done much to promote its interests.

THE STUDENTS of Calcutta met on Friday last and passed the following Resolutions:

That this meeting of students and friends desires to record by some suitable memorial its sense of their irreparable loss in the death of Keshub Chunder Sen, and that a letter of sympathy and condolence be sent from us to his grieved family.

That the following gentlemen form themselves into a committee with power to add to their number to co-operate with any public movement that may be set on foot to perpetuate the memory of Babu Keshub Chunder Sen, Mr. A. M. Bose, Babu Surendra Nath Bannerji, Babu Kally Churn Bannerji, Pundit Siva Nath Sastri, Babu Narendra Nath Sen, Babu Devi Prasad Sarbadhicary, and Babu Kamini Kumar Chanda.

GREAT MILITARY DISPLAYS were going on at Bangalore. We are sorry to learn that on Thursday last His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore met with a rather serious accident. Whilst witnessing an engagement he was thrown from his horse and severely cut up about the face; the horse put its foot in a hole on a rotten ground and rolled over. The Maharaja fell clear from his horse but on his face. He was at once attended to, and his injuries were dressed by Doctor Martin from the head-quarters. The Maharaja has gone into Bangalore and will not be able to make his appearance in public for some days.

WE HAVE always been of opinion that the reports on the Native press prepared by Government should be circulated to the public. We are glad to observe that the *Englishman* backs up this request. Our contemporary writes:

Why Government should insist on concealing the opinions of the vernacular press, not from the native public, but from its own officers and from the European community, is an unfathomable mystery. The scope of the report should be extended, so as to include many subjects of minor importance that now have to be crowded out, and a copy of it should be sent regularly to every district officer, and it should be available for sale to the public in precisely the same manner as the *Official Gazette*. Such a reform would be universally welcomed by the native public as a natural developement of the policy which was initiated by Lord Ripon with regard to the Indian press some two years ago.

We entirely concur.

A CORRESPONDENT travelling in the Murshedabad and Beerbhum Districts writes:

The Kunjoghata or Bhudrapore house of the historic Raja Nando Coomar, Rai Dhunput Sing of Azimgunge and a few of the small zemindars offered their ryot material help in watering their paddy fields. All the tanks in the fields have been quite drained out but there is no fear of any water famine, there being tanks enough in villages for drinking and domestic purposes. The average outturn of the crops on careful estimate is taken to be sufficient to cover the ryot's average wants. There is a fair harvest in this part of the country. But a cry of scarcity raised by dealers and brokers might give matters a bad turn. There is great deal of paddy and rice last by exports. If the ryots betake to other cultivation, to wit sugar-cane and other crops they might easily tide over a paddy scarcity. There is no difficulty in the collection of rents by zemindars. Rice is selling at 18 to 19 seers per rupee.

There is great postal irregularity in these places. Letters and papers are very late in reaching the Nowdada Post office. The Supdt of Rai Bahadur Dhunput Sing does not receive his daily *Statesman* in less than 7 or 8 days after despatch, sometimes 3 or 4 numbers together. He complained to the Post-Master General to which no reply has been given.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Report on the Revenue Administration of the Punjab and its dependcies for 1882-83. 2. Annual Report on the Administration of the Land Revenue in Assam for 1882-83. 3. Report of the Administration of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the penal settlement of Port Blair and the Nicobars for 1882-83. 4. The Rent Question in Bengal. By F. H. Pellew B. C. S. Commissioner of the Dacca Division. 5. The Vioce of India for December 1883. 6. List of Exhibits of Messrs. Bathgate & Co. at the Calcutta International Exhibition of 1883-84. 7. The 3rd Annual Report of the Suburban Rate-payers Association for 1882-83. 8. Report of a meeting of the Chunditolla Association held on the 16th October 1883. 9. Testimonials to the cure of Cholera. By J. Rebeiro and H Rebeiro. 10. The Calcutta Journal of Medicine. Vol. XI. W. S. 11. Chittwa Runjinee an illustrated two monthly Bengali Journal Vol. II. No. 1. Edited by Raj Rajendra Chundra. 12. Jebun Sunchar in Bengali or a book on human growth and development. By Jogendra Coomar Mookerjee.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London January 7.—The British Government, replying to the note of the Egyptian Government requesting the former's final decision with respect to the Soudan, states that her Majesty's Government has no objection to Egypt relinquishing the eastern portion of the Soudan to Turkey or to Turkey sending an expedition, provided that the whole expenses are borne by Turkey. The reply strongly urges upon the Egyptian Government the early withdrawal of Egyptian troops at present south of the second cataract, as Egypt alone, it says, cannot possibly reconquer the Soudan. At the Cabinet Council held on Saturday, no decision was taken respecting Egypt, the Khedive deprecating precipitate action.

8.—The Egyptian Ministry has resigned, as they disapprove of the withdrawal of Egyptian troops south of the Second Cataract, as advised by the British Government. The London Press generally approve of the suggested withdrawal.

9.—Alderman Daly, Home Rule Member for Cork City, has resigned his seat. No settlement has yet been arrived at with the weavers of North-East Lancashire now on strike in favour of the "short time" movement. They now number 18,000, and the strike is extending.

10.—General "Chinese" Gordon has written a letter, severely condemning the evacuation of Egypt by the British, as being both impracticable and impolitic.

Daily Telegraph Publishes a telegram stating that the project for a five years' protectorate of Egypt by England is under the consideration of her Magesty's Government.

10.—Lord Derby has agreed to an extension of the Transvaal frontier while securing their rights to the loyal Chiefs.

11.—The submission of the Malagasies to the French is not confirmed. The French Government insist upon the country

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being under the protectorate of France. John Herd and Company, corn merchants of Liverpool, have suspended payment. The amount of liabilities is unknown, but it is very large. Herd and his partner Mullins have been arrested, and are charged with fraudulent dealings. Two thousand Chinese troops are now on their way to Hainan.

11.—General Gordon has been compelled to resign his commission, previous to his departure for the Congo. The death of Colonel Buller, of the Cold-stream Guards, is announced.

Cairo, January 8.—Nubar Pacha is forming a new cabinet. The Khedive and Nubar Pacha are in favour of cordial co-operation with England. It is believed that English Ministers will eventually be appointed.

10.—Baker Pacha has been ordered to relieve Tonnar and Sinkat and to withdraw the garrisons to Suakim, which the Egyptian Government have decided not to abandon.

Paris, January 10.—The second instalment of reinforcements started for Tonquin to-day.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JANUARY, 14, 1884.

THE DEBATE ON THE ILBERT BILL.

THE debate on the Ilbert Bill at its last stage was necessarily carried on under a feeling of restraint. The Government had taken the unusual course of entering into an "agreement," (His Excellency the Viceroy used this word,) with the opponents of the Bill without taking the Additional Members of the Legislative Council into confidence. There is not a single instance of this kind on record. The Government is of course in the habit of consulting public Associations and private individuals before launching upon a project of legislation. The Government also consults such public bodies and persons when a bill is in progress. But the Government had never before entered into a previous "agreement" with a public body or private individuals for the amendment of a Bill on certain lines so agreed upon, and thereby tied its own hands. Such a course is open to serious objections. In the first place the negotiations for an "agreement" of this kind are, as in the present instance they have been, carried on in secrecy, and the public at large have therefore no opportunity of discussing them. In this case the Additional Members of the Council had not the slightest inkling of what was going on till they saw the *concordat* blazoned forth in the morning papers. In the second place, legislation by "agreement" is an unheard-of course. The Government, having entered into an "agreement," cannot depart from it, while the freedom of deliberation is necessarily restricted. The Additional Members are *per* force driven to the necessity of registering the decrees of the Executive Government. As His Excellency the Viceroy frankly stated in Council the Government was bound by the "agreement," and that whatever amendments might be proposed, they must be within the limits of the "agreement." In the third place, this course of action involves a gross injustice to the public at large. The other sections of the public, who are not parties to the "agreement," may have serious objections to the terms of the "agreement," but their protest will go for nothing. The Government, being bound by the "agreement," cannot make any alterations inconsistent with it, however cogent the arguments and loud the protests of the general public. Under the circumstances, the Additional Members of the Council evidently acted under a feeling of restraint. We believe there was a general feeling among them not to embarass the Government in any way. Knowing full well the bitter race-strife which the Bill had stirred up, they did not evidently like to add fuel to the fire. This was the reason, we believe, why some of the members spoke with great caution and reservation. The feeling, which actuated them was doubtless commendable, and which the Viceroy doubtless appreciates, but we cannot help saying that the secret compact made has placed the Government, the Legislature, and the supporters of Lord Ripon's administration in a very delicate and false position. With these preliminary remarks we will proceed to notice some of the speeches delivered.

MR. ILBERT.

Mr. Ilbert's speech was very able and very argumentative. It was worthy of the great academician, who holds the portfolio of Law in the Indian Cabinet. He marshalled forth irrefragable logic in support of the policy of the Bill, which was "to abolish judicial qualification based on race and to rest it on personal fitness." He quoted the Charter Act of 1833 and the Queen's Proclamation in vindication of this policy. In contradiction of the outrageous theory of the Charter and the Proclamation propounded by Sir James Stephen, Mr. Ilbert justly and emphatically said: "Of the Queen's proclamation I will say nothing, except that so far from treating it as a mere expression of sentiment and opinion I regard it as one of the most solemn and formal pledges which was ever given by a ruler to his subject." He reviewed the Charter Act of 1833 at length, and read it in the light of the Despatch of the Court of Directors of the day. He justly said that "the despatch was of great importance as a contemporaneous and authoritative exposition of the policy of the Act, and of the way in which it was intended by its framers that it should be worked." "With regard to British-born subjects," says the Despatch, "when the Act says that you shall not pass laws making them capitally punishable otherwise than by the King's Courts, it does by irresistible implication authorise you to subject them in all other criminal respects, and in all civil respects whatever, to the ordinary tribunals of the country. We know not, indeed, that there is any crime for which under this clause they may not be made amenable to the country tribunals, provided that the law, in giving those tribunals jurisdiction over the crime, shall empower them to award to it some other punishment than death." Mr. Ilbert then reviewed the history of legislation since the Charter Act of 1833 relating to European British subjects in criminal matters, and then came to the argument so often urged that if the Hindus and Mahomedans are allowed to enjoy their personal laws, why should not the European British subjects be allowed to enjoy theirs. In reply to this argument Mr. Ilbert said: "Now it is perfectly true that we have undertaken to apply the rules of Mahomedan or Hindu law, as the case may be, to questions regarding succession, inheritance, or marriage, or caste, or any religious usage or institution. But have we ever undertaken that a Mahomedan shall be tried by a Mahomedan or a Hindu by a Hindu? And if not, how can the argument be used to justify the disqualification of a native for exercising jurisdiction over an Englishman?" Mr. Ilbert might have added that much is made of the privilege of exemption from attendance in Civil Courts enjoyed by purdanushin native ladies and native gentlemen of rank according to the customs of the country, but are they exempted from attendance in Criminal Courts when they are arraigned on criminal charges? The question under discussion refers to criminal trials of European British subjects, and there is no parallel instance of exemption as regards the natives of the country. So much for the argument based on personal laws.

But all these arguments have now become things of the past. It is now of no practical importance to urge them over again. We have now to deal with the Bill as it is. Mr. Ilbert admitted that "the power to be conferred was of the most limited extent, and was so fenced and hedged about by numerous restrictions in the form of powers of control, powers of supervision, powers of transfer, rights of appeal, as to render any risk of injustice practically impossible. Nor were the powers to be conferred on all Magistrates and Judges. The Bill proposed to confer them absolutely on District Magistrates and Sessions Judges only, but it empowered Local Governments in their discretion to extend the powers to other officials belonging to certain specified classes. It thus gave to a sound principle a limited application in the first instance, and provided for its gradual extension, if and as its extension should be found practicable or desirable." This was the scope of the original Bill. It has been since materially reduced. Under the Northbrook amendments the power was to have been confined to District Magistrates and Sessions Judges—and the immediate effect of these modifications would be to vest only *one* Native officer with the proposed power, and in the course of the next twenty years possibly in eight or ten officers more—but even this power is curtailed under the *concordat* to an almost undistinguishable point. As the Lieutenant-Governor frankly confessed in the course of the debate, the Bill for many years to come will remain a "dead letter." And the only reason advanced by Mr. Ilbert by way of justification for this policy of negation is this. He said that since the last announcement was made by the Viceroy "it has been strongly pressed upon us by persons whose opinion is entitled to great weight that, however moderate and cautious our proposals might be, yet there was a certain risk of an explosion of race feeling taking place when the new law came to be put into force. And however much we might deplore and condemn the spirit which renders such a risk possible, yet we felt it to be our duty to minimise that risk by any means which might appear to be practicable and justifiable." This is the origin of the *concordat* And what a justification! Did Mr. Ilbert mean that if the Bill should pass in its original form or with the Northbrook amendments, there was "a risk of an explosion of race feeling," which might render the carrying on of the Queen's Government in India impossible? Is it come to this then that the Government might be thwarted or brought to bay in respect of any just or righteous measure, the product of its own deliberate convictions, by the threat of "an explosion of race-feeling"? What an encouragement does this admission hold out to the loyalty, and the peaceful and law-abiding spirit of Her Majesty's Indian subjects? Does it not imply that you have only to brow-beat and threaten the Government and it will yield to you? Of course the Native Indians are too loyal, too sensible, and too much attached to law to assume such an outrageous attitude. But it is the humiliating position of the Government, which fills us with distress. Mr. Ilbert quoted the Charter Act of Parliament and the Queen's Proclamation in vindication of the righteous policy of Lord Ripon's Government, but *cui bono*? The Government had nothing to fear; if it had adhered unflinchingly to its noble policy, it would have gladdened its own heart and the hearts of the two hundred and fifty millions of Her Majesty's subjects. Mr. Ilbert's able and elaborate vindication was a waste of power.

MR. EVANS.

Mr. Evans spoke like a sensible man. Although master of the situation—almost dictator of the hour—he did not crow over his victory. Still he could not resist the temptation of telling Mr. Ilbert plainly that it was a mere hallucination of his, that amid the wreck which has overtaken the Bill its main principle has been saved. By the Northbrook amendments, he said, "the proposal," to quote the hon. mover's speech in introducing the Bill to "completely remove from the law all distinctions, based on the race of the judge," was abandoned." He then referred to the provision of the original Bill, depriving European uncovenanted officers of the powers of Justice of the Peace in order to remove the invidious race distinction between them and the Native uncovenanted officers, and remarked: "Not only was this wild scheme abandoned, but also all attempts to empower any other native officers, except District Magistrates and Sessions Judges, was also abandoned on principle." As to the scope of the present arrangement Mr. Evans thus explained it:

> When the Government now determined to re-open that settlement and to give jurisdiction to certain natives in the 2nd class of District Magistrate and sessions Judge over European British subjects, the natural result was that they were entitled to fall back on their valued privilege of trial by jury. It was felt that the proposed arrangement in effect gave them back this privilege. The main point that they had fought and struggled for was their right to be tried by their own fellow countrymen i. e., that their own fellow countrymen should decide whether they were guilty or not guilty.
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> The Government went further and gave what they had not struggled for. They gave them back the privilege of trial by jury, not only in case of their being tried by the natives, introduced into these two classes, Sessions Judges and District Magistrates, but in case of their being tried by any member of these two classes, whether native or European. The jurisdiction of the District Magistrate was enlarged from three to six months' imprisonment, apparently to avoid an anomaly, but this did not hurt the European British subject, as he could now claim a jury before the District Magistrate.

And these concessions, said Mr. Evans, have emanated from the Government itself. He remarked, "I distinctly wish to state that no proposal or suggestion of any kind emanated in any way from the Defence Association, of which I am not a member." He added :

He treats his legislation as necessitated by the Charter Act and the Proclamation, and he seems to treat the concessions of right of trial by jury as a safety-valve attached to the Act in cases of accidents which he will remove as an exception, if it does not work satisfactorily, and, meanwhile will act upon to show how necessary it is. This is not my view. I hope it will work satisfactorily so far as it is required to work, but I regard it as an integral part of the settlement, and consider that, if it was objected to, the whole Bill would have to go, and the European British subjects would be entitled to revert to the *status quo ante* and to resist as vigorously as ever any invasion of their rights. They will not, I am certain, surrender the right to a jury, except on the same terms as in 1872, or on terms which would equally secure their just liberties. There is one observation of the Hon. Dr. Hunter which I must allude to. He says he understands that Hon. Members who approve of this Bill going into Select Committee approve of the principle of it. This may ordinarily be the case, and not in the present instance. A settlement of this sort is the resultant of opposing forces. I no more affirm my learned friend's principle than I expect him to affirm mine. I only assent to this Bill going into Select Committee to procure a settlement of a question which it is plain to see will produce most serious results if the controversy is continued.

Mr. Evans then made some remarks on the details of the arrangement. A native member had questioned the propriety of giving the European British subject the right to claim a jury before the District Magistrate in cases which under the law are subject to summary trial, particularly when a jury is not claimable in the trial of the same class of offences by a Joint Magistrate. In reply Mr. Evans said ;

My hon. friend forgets that the ancient common law form of trial, the "legem terræ" of Magna Charta, was a trial by a Judge holding office from the crown, and a jury not nominated by the Crown, and that the jury, who were always the judges of fact, were liable to challenge by the accused, to a certain number of challenges without cause shown, besides challenges with cause. Now a summary trial is a case in which the Magistrate is judge and jury. As a judge he is a nominee of the executive, and it is difficult for the accused to object to the Judge, except on any special cause. But if the Magistrate wants to act as jury-man too, I may fairly challenge him, and I never yet heard of a man insisting on his right to try the accused as a juryman in spite of the accused's reluctance.

But before the European Joint-Magistrate the European British subject will not have the right to claim trial by jury ; is it reasonable and consistent that he should be allowed to claim a jury before the District Magistrate ? Will not this be a new anomaly ? Mr. Evans then went on :

As to the latter part of his speech, I read it as meaning that he fears that this Bill as modified will be less satisfactory to the native community than the present state of affairs, that is, than the compromise of 1872. If he is serious in this and can persuade his Excellency on the final debate to withdraw the Bill *in toto*, I shall certainly not object, for it is not as an improvement on the present state of things, but as a settlement of strife that I support the modified Bill, and if he can get the strife ended by an amicable withdrawal of the Bill, no European will object. But I doubt if he is serious in this idea, and I think, when it is known that the proportion of magistrates' cases tried by District Magistrates in Bengal is ·7 as against 98·3 tried by his subordinates, his fears of inconvenience will abate.

We are well aware that the proportion of cases tried by the District Magistrates is small, and, that the proportion of European cases is smaller ; but injustice in one case is as grievous as in a thousand, though the area of suffering in the latter case is greater. Mr. Evans evidently overlooked the real point at issue. The objection raised was this. In non-jury districts a jury may not be available, and a case which would go by default of jury must be transfered to some other district where a jury might be available. The expense, loss, trouble and inconvenience to the poor complainant under the circumstances may be better imagined than described. In fact the old scandals of distant trials will be revived. So the *concordat* will practically throw back the position gained by the Act of 1872. This objection was not answered by Mr. Evans.

MR. THOMAS.

Mr. Thomas, the Madras Member, followed Mr. Evans. We wish he had not spoken at all. His speech was ill-conceived and ill-suited to the occasion. A most violent partizan of the Opposition could not have spoken in worse tone and taste than he did. His Excellency the Viceroy administered him a deserved reproof. Mr. Thomas related a "story" to shew that native civilians were not fit to be trusted with responsible powers. The facts of this case have been denied by a morning contemporary. But admitting them for argument's case to be true, will Mr. Thomas say whether he has heard of the Fuller case of Agra and the Hewett case of Bombay ? Were not the Magistrates in both these cases European Civilians, and would he for their sake deprive all European Civilians of their powers ?

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN.

Sir Auckland Colvin spoke next. He is said to be the author of the *concordat*. He is a clever man, and seems to be a thorough adept in the art of using language for the concealment of one's thoughts. He made much of the position, which has lost much of its original value by reason of the restrictions imposed, that the Native Session Judge and the Native District Magistrate will exercise with their European confreres equal jurisdiction over the European British subject in criminal matters. He thus explained himself :

On this point and on some others, there had been great misapprehensions, but he would say nothing about them now, because they had been thoroughly threshed out. He was only recording his own personal views, in order that the ground on which he stood might be understood. It had been represented that because some native Magistrates were unfit to exercise this jurisdiction every native Magistrate must be unfit. To that principle he was incapable of assenting. The truth seemed to him that the time had gone past for the Government to discuss that question. It was open to the Government in times past to say to the natives, we will not admit you to the higher offices ; we will accentuate race distinctions. The Government of India could not say that now. On the contrary, their policy had long been to give natives every encouragement to improve themselves and make progress, which they were honorably disposed to do. The Government had always given them the warmest sympathy, and had pledged their word in the most solemn way, and the natives of India had accepted those pledges in a manner which had taken most people by surprise. Sir A. Colvin looked upon this measure as a bill which had fallen due, and which the Government was bound to honour. He believed that the great success of the English Government was to maintain inviolable the pledges which it had given to the people of India, not only in the letter, but in the fullest sense of the spirit of those pledges. Much as he honored and valued the desire and wishes of his countrymen sometimes, he valued still more their honour. He believed that, misled by prejudice and carried away by passion, they lost sight for a few moments of those principles which in their private life and ordinary transactions they practiced and valued so highly, and he thought that at such times it was the special duty of the Government, at whatever temporary risk of the reproach or unpopularity, to stand between them and the consequences of their misapprehensions, and to hold inviolate the solemn pledges which had been given—the ark of the covenant between themselves and the people of this country. The best answer which should be given to the attacks which assaulted the Government in former days, when civil jurisdiction was given to natives in India, was the honourable and patent answer which they gave by living down the attacks which were made upon them: and he looked to the natives now to justify the confidence which the Government again proposed to give as an answer to the charge that the jurisdiction now to be conferred upon them is one which they were incapable of exercising. He knew a score of men, neither Sessions Judges nor District Magistrates, but men of intelligence and integrity, country genlemen, who were as competent to exercise this jurisdiction as the hon. member in charge of the Bill himself.

Nothing could have been in better spirit than the above, and yet is Sir Auckland Colvin consistent? He said that he knew at least a score of native gentlemen, not Sessions Judges nor District Magistrates, who were quite as fit to exercise criminal jurisdiction as Mr. Ilbert himself. And yet what is the scope of the *concordat*, which he has proposed and brought about himself ? Even Native District Magistrates are not to be trusted with the trial of summary cases against European British subjects without a jury. As for Native Joint-Magistrates they are left out in the cold. What could be a greater anomaly and inconsistency than that Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, who, while officiating as District Magistrate, will exercise the power, will not be permitted to do so the moment he will revert to his position as Joint-Magistrate. What difference is there between the European Joint and the Native Joint that there should be a marked race distinction between them ? Is this the way, we ask Sir Auckland Colvin, "to hold inviolate the solemn pledges" given to the Natives ? Surely Sir Auckland does not think that mere words or phrases will govern an empire, or regenerate a nation.

Sir Auckland then offered some detailed criticisms. He said :

The first point raised by Mr. Kristodas Pal was with regard to distance. In former days a man had to go to the High Court. Now he could go at furthest to the Sessions Judge's Court and would suffer no great inconvenience from the distance. That argument Sir Auckland Colvin believed was rather a flower of rhetoric than an objection, and he did not think that the hon. gentleman was seriously inclined to press it.

We do not see how the argument was a "mere flower of rhetoric." The argument was that if a jury was not available in a particular district the case of the European British subject must be transferred to a district miles and miles away from the home of the poor complainant. Will this distance be of no consequence to him ? —will it be "a flower of rhetoric?" Sir Auckland Colvin then continued :

Next the consequences which were dreaded in times of great excitement. Things of that sort were provided for by the High Court having power to transfer to itself these cases from the Sessions Judges' Court. The hon. member said that to give the mere power to sentence, was merely to give the power and not the subsistance. But the power of sentencing was a very substantial shadow which might hang over a man for the term of his natural life, and the substance of which he was not in the least inclined to undervalue. The hon. member then spoke of anomalies. Sir Auckland Colvin considered this very dangerous ground to tread, and declined to follow him further, and would only say that in the noble path of progress and in the endeavour in which the natives had embarked, that they would be more assisted if they divested themselves of anomalies peculiar to themselves than by pausing to contemplate anomalies incidental to their relations with their fellow subjects. Then his hon. friend alluded to the miscarriage of justice through the partiality of jurors. He would say that that spoke for itself. It was for those who claimed those safeguards to see to that. It was for those who would have the working of the Bill, to look sharp after such questions.

Sir Auckland evidently forgot that under the Bill the European British subject will have the right to elect his own tribunal, and that though the High Court may transfer a sensational case to its own file, the case will not become sensational till it has reached that stage. The Mears' case did not excite public attention till Mr. Smith had passed the sentence. As for the Irishism "substantial shadow," we are afraid Sir Auckland misunderstood the Native member referred to. That gentleman, we believe, meant that the disability removed would be a paper reform, for wherever a jury may not be available, the Native District Magistrate and the native Sessions Judge will be restrained from exercising the power. As for miscarriage of justice apprehended by the native community Sir Auckland said that it was the duty of the executive authorities to look after such matters. But we respectfully submit that it is the primary duty of the legislature to see that no law is enacted by it, which will lead to failure of justice. The end of law is justice, and if that end be frustrated, then the law becomes a public wrong.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The Lieutenant-Governor spoke unreservedly. His Honor's speech was indirectly an answer to Sir Auckland Colvin. As a matter of course he

gave his adhesion to the *concordat*, but he described its true character with perfect candour. He said:

Now there was little doubt in his Honor's mind, that if the Council was discussing for the first time a Bill of those proportions in this novel shape, and practically they were considering it for the first time, he had very little doubt that they would not have proceeded with it further without referring it for the opinion of the higher judicial officers of the country and also of the local district officers. But it came before them now under extraordinary circumstances, and therefore had to be dealt with in an extraordinary manner. It was a positive novelty in that it introduced for the first time into this country the system of jury trials in the magisterial courts—a novelty he supposed in any country and which certainly was more than unusual in India, where the provision of a jury was always a difficult matter, and in many instances almost an impossibility. It revolutionized completely our Criminal Procedure by making it the law that the Magistrate and Collector of the district, if a European accused was brought to him, should have recourse to a jury to try him.

But the Lieutenant-Governor held that the new Bill would remain a "dead letter." He said—"but he thought they might say this—that so far as they knew it would make very little difference in the administration of justice in this province, and from the day of its publication would practically be a dead letter in Bengal." This is the deliberate opinion of the executive head of the province where the Bill is likely to have, if anywhere, the widest application. So much for the "substantive shadow" of Sir Auckland Colvin?

His Honor continued:

There were 45 or 46 districts in Bengal, and the Government had at the present time possibly to provide for two native gentlemen, and his Honor could say that it would be almost impossible to realise the chance of any case of a criminal nature in which a European British subject was concerned coming before one or either of those gentlemen. In the first place the Government would take care that no native would be appointed Magistrate and Collector of a district in which there was not a European Joint Magistrate capable of taking up such cases, and in such districts the Magistrate and Collector would never think of calling up such cases for trial before himself; and therefore the present law would practically be inoperative, even after the Bill was passed, and his Honor had therefore very little hesitation in accepting it. If through absence, sickness, departure on leave, or other circumstances of that kind, it fell frequently to the Magistrate and Collector to take up cases of this kind, and it became the fashion for the Magistrate and Collector of the district to exercise criminal jurisdiction of a trivial nature, there would be serious risk of the whole settlement of this question breaking down. But his belief was that the Magistrate and Collecter of the district would never have to deal with the cases for which the Bill was intended to provide, and consequently the proposed settlement would under existing arrangements leave things practically as they were at present. The fact was that, in conferring this power on the Magistrate and Collector, the Government was practically conferring it on the wrong person. It was the man who was coming up in the lower classes of the service, the Joint-Magistrate, in regard to whom the difficulty would arise from his position of possibly having to deal with European cases, and they would not under the Bill be able to take judicial cognizance of such cases. It was there where the shoe would pinch; it was not with regard to the Magistrate and Collector, that any difficulty would arise.

Quite so. Mr. Thompson spoke out honestly and boldly, and we thank him for giving an authoritative analysis of the true meaning of the *concordat*. Sir Auckland Colvin sought to mystify it in a cloud of words—Mr. Thompson has dissipated the cloud.

The Lieutenant-Governor was not quite right in thinking that the Ilbert Bill controversy has not reached the masses. We make bold to say that no legislative measure has of late years been the subject of wider talk among the people at large than this. But let that pass. His Honor protested against the cry about the Queen's Proclamation. He held that every effort was being made to give effect to the Royal Proclamation. His Honor thus spoke on this subject:

His Honour would ask his hon. friend Babu K. D. Pal whether Bengal, under British rule, did not enjoy a freedom of action, liberty of speech and writing and which he was afraid often degenerate into license, such as the natives of Bengal had never enjoyed, and never could possibly enjoy under other circumstances. Then with reference to her Majesty's gracious Proclamation of 1858, his Honor should be the last person in the world to ignore it. He as well as his friend to his left, Mr. Ilbert, felt that our rule could be best tested by the indifferent and impartial justice to all sorts and conditions of men. But he would ask him and his friend the hon. Kristo Dass Pal, with whom he had been associated more or less for the last 30 years in public business, whether since 1858 the policy of that declaration had not been honestly and honourably carried out in the encouragement and employment of natives. Their position in the High Court, the position of the Judges in the mufassal, and their more wide and liberal employment in every post and department of public service, and of this one little thing on which they have laid stress, viz., this right or power of jury giving to natives the powers of Justices of the Peace. It seemed to his Honor that this was one of those cases which that Proclamation in its condition specially provided, for that it should not be a matter of simple legal enactment, but one of wise discretion.

We readily admit that the country in many matters is being governed in the spirit of the Queen's Proclamation. But in the present question the Royal mandate has not been followed, and hence the outcry raised. The time has certainly come, as Sir Auckland Colvin said, for carrying out the Proclamation both in spirit and to the letter, but it is absurd to say that this question is not covered by the Proclamation. It is a question of vital importance, and as long as it is kept from a satisfactory solution, so long the Queen's Proclamation, as far as this matter is concerned, will remain a dead letter.

THE VICEROY.

The Viceroy's speech was thoroughly statesman-like. His Excellency rose to the height of the argument, but he evidently felt himself in an unpleasant position. It could not be denied that he had made a straight move, and had received a check from an unreasoning and intemperate Opposition. His Excellency, after a few preliminary remarks, thus explained the principle of the Bill. He said: "I find the principle of the Bill declared to be "to remove from the Code at once and completely every judical disqualification which is based merely on race distinction." His Excellency candidly admitted that he had not been able to stick to that principle to the full extent. He remarked: "I quite admit that we have not been able, for reasons which I shall give before long, to apply this principle to the full extent which we first intended, and which was covered by the words "at once and completely." But His Excellency added that he has adhered to the principle as far as circumstances have permitted. His Excellency then reviewed the history of the Bill, and remarked that "until now the claim that an Englishman should be tried by his own peers had never before been put forward." But Mr. Evans made two statements, 1stly that the Opposition had all along contended that an Englishman should be tried by his fellow-countrymen, a point which, he said, the opponents of the Bill had gained completely, and 2ndly that the proposals embodied in the *concordat* did not emanate from the Defence Association or the Opposition. His Excellency then explained why he did not consent to withdraw the Bill. The reason substantially was this—that it being the declared policy of the Crown and Parliament that natives should be admitted to public offices, the judicial disqualification in question ought to be removed, though not to the full extent. It had been originally proposed to invest the Native District Magistrate and the Native Sessions Judge with jurisdiction, and also to confer it on other native officers within certain limits. The first provision is retained—the second is withdrawn. His Excellency said, "when we became aware of the strength of the feeling this question had originated, it seemed but a reasonable concession to make to those who entertained that feeling that there should be nothing in the measure of a discretionary nature." But the Lieutenant-Governor has explained that by so doing the Bill would practically remain a dead letter. It is, His Honor says, as regards the Native Joint Magistrates, "where the shoe pinches." His Excellency then gave the history of the *concordat*. He said that the concession of jury trial had been first suggested by the Bombay Government, and "I do not wish to deny," His Excellency continued, "that it had for me at that time an undoubted attraction, perhaps natural enough because having lived all my life in England I have an Englishman's feeling on the subject of a jury." But the proposal did not then commend itself to the majority of the Council. Then came the *concordat* on the same basis at the instance of Sir Auckland Colvin. His Excellency read in Council the form of the "agreement" entered into and remarked:

There was in this undertaking no sacrifice whatever of the principle of the Bill. It distinctly laid down as a condition of the acceptance by the Government of such a proposal in Select Committee, and the extended right to a jury trial that no distinction should be made between European and native District Magistrates and Sessions Judges. Both under the arrangement will be placed in all respects on the same footing. All judicial disqualifications of native Magistrates and Judges of those grades will be removed. Europeans will be . . . . . liable to appear equally in their Courts, and will be dealt with by them precisely in the same manner. The principle of the Bill with thus be entirely maintained. This arrangement also gives no sanction to the theory to which I have already referred, that an Englishman possesses everywhere an inalienable right to be tried only before a Magistrate of his own race, a right which, as my hon. friend Mr. Ilbert explained in his speech, is not recognised in other dominions of the British Crown—in Ceylon or in China,—and which no Government since the passing of the Act of 1883. which distinctly contravenes any such claim, has ever been known to admit. But it was an arrangement which as it seems to me ought to be satisfactory to Englishmen in India, for it gives them in all serious cases a judicial security to which they are accustomed at home, which is peculiarly English in its character, and upon which they have been brought up to set a very high value.

The reader will thus see that the revised form of the *concordat* published in the papers is now confirmed by the highest authority in the land. His Excellency added with reference to any amendments that may be proposed—"it must be understood with respect to that branch of the question that the Government are bound by the agreement which has been come to through the instrumentality of the Hon'ble Mr. Evans, and which the Committee will faithfully abide by." So the *concordat* will be carried out to the letter.

Some criticisms had been offered in the Council on the details of the *concordat* and on its probable effects, and His Excellency the Viceroy thus noticed them:

Mr. Kristodas Pal, however, urged, on Friday last certain objections against this arrangement. He spoke of it in the first place as involving a reduction of the power of Magistrates, and seemed to think that some slur was cast upon a Magistrate if he was required to try a case with the assistance of a jury. I cannot with my English experience for a moment admit that such is the case. It is notorious that both in England and in India it is the higher Magistrates who try cases with a jury. Criminal trials before the High Courts of India are by jury. The higher Magistrates in England try by jury, and in the case of Justices of the Peace at home when they sit in the higher capacity of Justices in Quarter Sessions they try by juries, it being in their lower capacity in Petty Sessions that they try cases without them. To be required to try with jury does not imply any diminution of status of the Judge or Magistrate; indeed it rather implies the contrary, and, as a matter of fact, Mr. Kristodas Pal should remember that under the arrangement proposed in this agreement the powers of District Magistrates over European British subjects will be materially increased and not diminished.

We find that the Native member referred to had said that the *concordat* sought to reduce "the power of independent action of the Magistrate," and this His Excellency did not deny. His Excellency admitted that the District Magistrate will be associated with a jury, but contended that in England the higher Magistrate is so associated. But are petty cases in England tried by jury, and is any distinction made there between the inferior and the superior Magistrate in the trial of such cases, the higher Magistrate sitting with a jury and the inferior Magistrate sitting without it in trying cases of the same kind? We believe not. The point of the Native member we believe was this—whether it would be right to give the Joint-Magistrate, the subordinate of the District Magistrate, power to try an European British subject for offences of a certain class without a jury, and to require the District Magistrat

for the trial of the same offences to call in a jury. It is here as the Lieutenant-Governor said "where the shoe pinches." It is here where power of independent action of the District Magistrate is reduced. It is here as the Native member said a new anomaly is created—it is here where the race distinction is made more pointed and painful. His Excellency then continued :

Again Mr. Kristodas Pal spoke of the possibility of a failure of justice resulting from this system. Such a failure of justice would, undoubtedly, be an intolerable evil, but I need scarcely say that if I anticipated that this arrangement would result in any such failure of justice, I should never have been a party to it. I do not think that such fears are well-founded. Of course if hereafter it should turn out that serious failures of justice, or rather grave evils arise out of the system about to be established, it will be the duty of the Government of the day to apply adequate remedies to those evils when they appear ; but as I have said, I do not anticipate that those evils will be created, and I have the utmost confidence that Local Governments and their officers will do all in their power when this Bill becomes law to secure the honest and effectual working of this extension of jury trials.

That is the desire which I and my colleagues entertain and I am sure that this course will be taken by all Local Governments throughout the country.

The failure of justice referred to might arise in two ways, 1stly by the absence of a Jury in a non-jury district necessitating the transfer of a case to a distant district, and consequently discouraging the poorer classes to prefer complaints against European British subjects, and secondly, by reason of a packed jury of kinsmen or sympathisers. Past experience shews whether the speaker was right or wrong. His Excellency further remarked :

Then Mr. Kristodas Pal said that numerous transfers to distant places will be necessary under this arrangement. My hon. and learned friend Mr. Evans, I think, made some remarks upon that point to-day. It does not seem to me probable that that will be the case. There is no intention of altering the present arrangement for the trial of petty cases by Magistrates below the rank of District Magistrate, or of adopting the suggestion of Mr. Gibbon the other day, that a general right should be given to Europeans of trial by jury in all cases. Summary jurisdiction will remain as it is at present, and care will be taken not to render the jury system ridiculous, by applying it to very petty cases. In all cases tried before a District Magistrate the right to claim a jury will be given, but it must be borne in mind, in reference to this question of frequent transfer, that those will almost invariably hereafter be cases for which the proper punishment is from 3 to 6 months, and which under the present law would have to be sent to the Sessions Judge, and therefore though it should be found occasionally necessary to transfer those cases to some more distant officer, nothing more will occur than would occur now, when District Magistrates are debarred from dealing with such cases at all, and are obliged, under any circumstances, to transfer them to the Court of Sessions. These are subjects, however, which I have no doubt will engage the attention of Local Governments, and it will be their duty to do everything in their power to prevent anything in the nature of inconvenience to suitors.

Two admissions are made in the above, that in summary cases jury trial would be "ridiculous," and that "in all cases tried before a District Magistrate the right to claim a jury will remain." The summary jurisdiction of the District Magistrate will not be taken away ; by executive arrangement that officer will not try summary cases as he does not now practically try cases. In other words as the Lieutenant-Governor frankly said the Bill will in so far remain a "dead letter." The power conferred on the Native District Magistrate will therefore prove a sham and a delusion.

Then His Excellency referred to the prayer of the Native community for an extension of the jury system to them without limit, and to the remarks of Mr. Ameer Ali under that head. His Excellency thus noticed this point :

In non-jury districts the amendment will no doubt at present introduce a distinction, but the distinction is one which as we all know can be removed without fresh legislation in any district and at any time if the local Government should think it fit to do so by extending the general jury system. My hon. friend Mr. Ameer Ali touched upon this subject, but I did not understand him to say that he proposed to move any amendment regarding it in the Select Committee on the Bill, and I should deprecate his doing so.

So that we are left to the tender mercies of the Local Governments in this important matter, and we all know what the sympathies of the local Governments are regarding it. The Viceroy however "deprecates" any motion on the subject before the Select Committee.

The peroration was worthy of the high personal character of the Viceroy. We give the following extract from it :

We did not require one of her Majesty's Judges to tell us in these days that a Royal Proclamation has not the force of law, but when Sir Fitzjames Stephen goes on to maintain that a Proclamation issued by the Sovereign of England and of India is only a ceremonial, and is worth no more than the sentiments which it expresses are worth by themselves—that is that it was a mere formal utterance of sentimental phrases of no binding force or practical effect whatever—I cannot too emphatically express my dissent.

——and much more to that effect.

Noble utterances these. They welled forth from really generous instincts. And the administration of Lord Ripon shews that His Lordship has been throughout guided by the same noble sentiments to which he gave such an eloquent expression on Monday last. It is his steadfast adherence to the gracious behests of the Royal Proclamation, which has enshrined his name in the hearts of the people of India. But we are constrained to say and we say so with pain and grief that His Excellency has not been able to carry out his own principles in this matter of national concern. He had hitherto borne opposition, misrepresentation and contumely like a rock in the midst of aturbulent ocean, and how much would the people of India have rejoiced, if His Excellency, regardless of the timid counsels of his advisers, had adhered to his own resolution without turning this way or that. *Fiat justitia ruat cælum* !

THE MORAL.

What is the moral of the debate ?—might is right ! The rights of this question have been beautifully, eloquently and earnestly explained by the Viceroy, in language which almost persuades us against our better reason, but when we look around we see that the might of the opponents of the Bill has conquered the right. The Government has been beaten and no mistake. This is the feeling of the Native community throughout the country, and if there has been no furious outburst of Native feeling, it is due entirely to the personal character of Lord Ripon. They feel distressed and humiliated beyond measure, and yet they do not like to embarass His Lordship. They know too well that His Lordship has come to this country with a determination to do his duty honestly and manfully, and his three-and-a-half years' rule shews that he has been deeply alive to that duty. Through good report and evil report he has steadily pursued the path of rectitude, and if he has not been able to keep himself erect in this momentous matter, it is our misfortune. The nation weeps, but is not angry.

We give below a profit and loss account of the *concordat* :

Advantages.	*Losses.*	*Gains.*
British-born Judges' Jurisdiction with assessors in non-jury districts ...	Lost.	...
British-born District Magistrates' Summary powers ...	Lost.	...
Advantages of distinction between heinous and trifling cases before District Magistrates ...	Lost.	...
Ditto of summary trials by old and experienced District Magistrates ...	Lost.	...
Prestige of District Magistrates as superiors to Joint Magistrates ...	Lost	...
Attempt to remove race-distinction in subordinate magisterial grades ..	Lost	...
Power of the Native Sessions Judge in the Mofussil to try British-born subjects ...	...	Gained.

Power of Native District Magistrates to try British-born subjects permitted on paper but practically absolutely nullified by making all such cases triable by European Joint Magistrates cheaply and expeditiously or by Native District Magistrates in an expensive and tardy manner, involving serious injury both to plaintiffs and defendants. It is in fact a realization of what His Excellency said with reference to option, "giving with one hand and taking with the other."

The question, under the circumstances, for the native public to decide is—is the gain equivalent to the losses they sustain by the *concordat* ?

PARALLELS AND CONTRASTS.

THE disturbances in connexion with the Ilbert Bill has called to mind a similar case which occurred four-and-thirty years ago on the other side of the globe. To the reader of history it is well-known, but for the public at large it may not be amiss to show how in the present instance history has repeated itself, and the points wherein the two cases differ. The old instance we refer to is that of the Canada Riots, which took place in 1849, during the Governor-Generalship of Lord Elgin, even as the Indian disturbance has taken place under Lord Ripon. The parallels are :

Lord Elgin was a British nobleman, as is Lord Ripon.

Lord Elgin was a staunch and foremost Liberal, even as is Lord Ripon.

Lord Elgin held the office of Governor-General as does Lord Ripon.

Lord Elgin succeeded a Tory Governor, so has Lord Ripon.

Lord Elgin had to deal with a community in which race-antagonism was flowing in full tide, and Lord Ripon has to do the same.

Lord Elgin brought on the crisis by supporting a race-antagonistic Bill, so has Lord Ripon.

To explain matters a little here. There was in 1838-39 a rebellion in Lower Canada in course of which the Anglo-Saxon and the Freneh settlers, there had destroyed each other's property. Some time after the suppression of the disturbances, Lord Metcalfe passed a Bill sanctioning indemnity to those Anglo-Saxons who had sustained losses by the rebellion. A similar Bill was ready for indemnifying French settlers, and it came on for discussion during the administration of Lord Elgin. The excitement produced by this Bill was immense. The dominant Anglo-Saxons denounced the Bill, called 'the Rebellion Losses' Bill as a "reward for traitors," and opposed it with the greatest vehemence. The most violent, the most vituperative, the most acrimonious speeches were delivered in the local parliament, and the Press did its utmost to fan the fire, and when the Bill was passed the House of Parliament with its library record-room and all other appurtenances was burnt down by the Opposition. Lord Elgin, when going to the House was assailed with groans and hisses, with rotten eggs and cabbage heads; and when on his return home he took an unfrequented road to avoid violence, the mob chased him in cabs, caleshes, and every thing that could be made to run, and treated him to a shower of brickbats. "The good and rapid driving of his postillions enabled him to clear the desperate mob, but not till the head of his brother, Colonel Bruce, had been cut, injuries inflicted on the chief of the Police, Colonel Ematinger, and on Captain Jones, commanding the escort, and every panel of the carriage driven in." The excitement continued for some time and Lord Elgin was obliged to keep himself at his country seat at Monklands, the Barrackpore of Montreal, to avoid giving occasion for fresh outrage. The mob in the meantime twice attacked the house of M. Lafontaine, the mover of the obnoxious Bill. Firearms were used on these occasions, and an Orangeman, one of the aggressors, was shot dead. Public feeling still continuing highly excited, it was not practicable to hold the next session of Parliament at Montreal "then a hotbed of prejudice and disaffection," and, after two sessions at Toronto and Quebec, the seat of Government was ultimately removed to Ottawa.

Lord Ripon has been treated with the same sort of outrage—the same in kind though not in degree, with this difference that the respectable Europeans here, though opposed to his measure, did not sympathize with or countenance these outrageous demonstrations of the dregs of European society. He has had his groans and hisses when riding through the town ; he has been threatened with a hostile march into his Council-room. His own regiment

of Volunteers have declined to turn out at his call. He has been accused of 'nobbling' telegrams and mutilating public records. He has had odious charges and filthy abuse levelled at him by his countrymen for ten months together, and his name has been made a bye-word everywhere. Even his religion has been made the theme of vituperation.

Lord Elgin bore the outrage directed against him with perfect calmness and fortitude. He could have swept the mob clean with a single regiment of dragoons, but he was too great a statesman to soil his hands with the blood of his countrymen. He satisfied himself by leaving the peace of the country to be preserved by the Civil authorities. Lord Ripon has done exactly the same.

To turn now to our contrasts. M. Lafontaine, though his house was twice besieged and his name blackguarded in every possible way, unflinchingly stood to his principles, and never yielded an iota in carrying out the object of his Bill.

Mr. Ilbert has been traduced roundly enough, though his house has not yet been assailed; but he has emasculated his Bill in a manner that has made it quite unrecognisable.

Lord Elgin surmounted the evil influsnes of his Tory surroundings, and Lord Ripon has succumbed to it.

Lord Elgin, having passed his Bill, got it confirmed by Her Majesty, had the indemnity paid most faithfully and fairly, his treatment of the interests of the domineering Anglo-Saxon and the subject French was the most impartial possible.

For obvious reasons we will not pursue the contrast further.

THE BENGAL POLICE.

THERE are one or two points connected with the working of the Bengal Police during the past year, which demand more than a passing notice. It appears that the number of cases declared to be false was 7,753 in 1882, as compared with 7,549 in 1881; but the percentages in the different divisions varied from 3·6 in Bhagulpore to 12 in Orissa. These variations cannot be satisfactorily explained. There was an increase in the Chittagong, Burdwan and Patna Divisions and a decrease in the other divisions. In Rungpore a very large number of cases was declared to be false, which is stated by the Magistrate to be "due to Magistrates accepting cognizable case on petition which the Police had refused, and sending them for enquiry or to their accepting cases so exaggerated by mukhtears as to appear cognizable and ordering enquiry." We are told that steps have been taken to prevent the indiscriminate entertainment of such cases. We agree with the Lieutenant-Governor that particular care should be taken that the officers do not proceed to the other extreme and refuse to entertain cases which should be taken up. Then, a very large number of cases was declared to be false in the district of Furreedpore, and the percentage of the cases reported by the Police to be false, but which the Magistrate found to be true was 7·7. This fact affords food for ample reflection, and shows clearly that there is a tendency on the part of the Police to declare those cases false which they cannot clear up. Again, the procedure prescribed regarding the treatment of reports of cases declared by the Police to be false, was not observed by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Brahmunberiah in Tipperah. In view of these facts very great importance attaches to the question of instituting criminal prosecutions in cases declared to be false. We observe that during the past year such prosecutions were instituted in 1,442 cases, and in 491 cases only convictions were obtained. The percentage of convictions obtained in these cases varied from 25 per cent. in the Burdwan and Dacca Divisions to 49 in the Patna Division. The Commissioner of Dacca suggests that Magistrates exercising second class powers should be empowered to try persons charged with bringing false cases. We are glad that Mr. Rivers Thompson does not support this suggestion. He rightly holds that as false cases are not usually of a simple character, but one for the most part carefully prepared, and have a certain amount of truth mixed up in them, it is necessary that the officer trying the persons instituting such cases should have more experience than officers exercising second class magisterial powers would be likely to possess. Mr. Lyall, the Inspector-General of Police, thinks that a summary procedure should be prescribed for the trial of persons bringing false complaints by extending the power which Magistrates now have of granting compensation under section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in summons cases to more serious cases. This proposal, too, is negatived by the Lieutenant-Governor, for the obvious reason that the institution of a false charge is an offence which in most cases demands a severer punishment than a mere fine; and that with the alternative of the easier procedure before them, Magistrates would be liable to adopt it, and thus save the trouble and delay of a regular trial. His Honor, however, is disposed to encourage the institution of criminal prosecutions for bringing false cases, whether such prosecutions result in conviction or not. He considers that the mere institution of a case against a person bringing a false complaint is in itself of benefit, and he thinks that prosecutions might with advantage be instituted in such cases more freely than they are at present, even if the result is a decrease in the percentage of convictions obtained. We regret we cannot concur in this view. From what has been said above it is clear that many cases which are declared to be false by the Police are found to be true; and that Magistrates do not always strictly observe the procedure prescribed regarding the treatment of reports of cases declared by the Police to be false. Such being the case, if criminal prosecutions bringing false complaints should be instituted more freely than they are at present, without caring whether a conviction is obtained or not, the inevitable consequence will be the infliction of an immense amount of oppression and hardship upon the people. The carrying out of the Lieutenant-Governor's orders, we have no hesitation in saying, will operate as a deterrent to *bona fide* complaints.

We notice that during 1882 the number of persons under arrest amounted to 103,678 as compared with 98,576 under arrest in the preceding year. Of these, 100,888 persons appeared before a court, and 96,767 were actually tried. Of the latter, 64,372, or 62·1 per cent. of those arrested were convicted. The results in the cases committed to the courts of sessions will clearly show that a large number of persons were unnecessarily arrested and committed to the sessions. The percentage of convictions was only 59·1. Mr. Lyall points out that in the chief jury districts of Hooghly, the 24-Pergunnahs, Dacca and Patna, 141 persons were tried before the sessions for murder and culpable homicide, and that of these only 44 were convicted. He recommends that murder and culpable homicide cases should be withdrawn from the operation of the jury system. "I have no hesitation in asserting, even in the face of the above figures," writes Mr. Lyall, "that in the more serious form of crime the action of the police is so looked after, and the investigating officers themselves are so afraid of sending up cases wrongly, that it is the exception to have an innocent man sent up by the police in a murder case. I do not assert that in all cases there is judicial proof, but what I assert is that, with very few exceptions, there is such proof found locally—not necessarily all legal evidence—as to leave no doubt in the mind of the investigating officer as to the guilt of the person sent up. After leaving the hands of the Police, the case has to pass the ordeal of the preliminary enquiry, where the action of the police is fully gone into, and where there is again the same fear of committing cases that will not stand before the Sessions. A false case thus stands but little chance of ever getting before the Sessions Court." Has Mr. Lyall, we ask, forgotten the celebrated case in which Issur Napit of Howrah was committed to the Sessions on a charge of murdering his daughter? Here is another case which the *Pioneer* mentions in its issue of 13th October. "At——a man was charged with the murder of his wife. The police were firm, showing the bones and bangles of the deceased woman; the witnesses swore to the deed; and the matter was clenched by the confession of the accused. The case was over, the culprit was about to be sentenced, when there was a stir in the court, and behold the deceased wife in proper person no more dead than the bench. The whole thing was an illustration of Oriental imagination and exaggeration. The wife had gone off somewhere unexpectedly; the husband was accused of the murder; under some hallucination he imagined that it must be so, and even showed some bones he had discovered in the jungle." Well, it was not a case of oriental exaggeration or hallucination. The accused was tortured by the police to confess that he had murdered his wife and to discover the bones in the jungle. That our police can do such things with impunity is illustrated by the fact, that in the case mentioned by the *Pioneer* no notice was taken of the conduct of the investigating police-officer. We are glad that the Lieutenant-Governor does not support the Inspector-General's recommendation. His Honor remarks:—"The unwillingness of juries to convict in serious cases involving the issues of life and death may sometimes have been the cause of failures of justice, which would not have occurred had the persons been tried by a judge and assessors. What is now complained of is not, it must be remembered, a new thing. It has been a charge against the system of trial by jury from the first; but it by no means follows that the unsatisfactory results in the trial of murder cases by jury is solely owing to the unwillingness of the jurors to convict in a case in which a capital sentence would probably be passed. It is in the experience of the Lieutenant-Governor that jurors look with much greater strictness into the evidence and to the conduct of the police officers than unassisted Judges used to do; and it is much better that it should be so, notwithstanding an occasional failure of justice. The over-scrupulousness of juries, if such it may be called, should have its effect on the action of the police and upon the investigations made in Magistrate's courts, with results which can be only beneficial. It is probable that in time a better class of jurors will be available, and in this respect there is, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion very much room for improvement. In the meantime strict attention to the orders issued, regarding the commitment of cases to the Sessions and less delay in the preliminary enquiries in the Magistrates' courts, are matters which demand attention." Well said. Here Mr. Rivers Thompson's long experience as a District and Sessions Judge has stood him in good stead. He has acted most wisely in telling the Inspector-General of Police in plain terms that, in consequence of the bad results of the trials of murder cases in jury districts, he is not prepared to recommend at present the withdrawal of such cases from jury trial.

THE LATE BABU KESHUB CHUNDER SEN.

A PRINCE has fallen! Babu Keshub Chunder Sen is dead! He was not a prince of the blood Royal, a prince feudatory or tributary, or a prince in any other acceptation of the term. He was a prince among men. His sway extended over the empire of thought. He raised himself to that exalted position by the sheer force of his intellect, by the dint of his own exertions, and by the strength of his own character. His scholastic career was not brilliant, but from his early life he cherished a religious fervor, which carried him to regions of thought and speculation, which he made his own. Study and self-culture and self-discipline made him what he afterwards became. His wonderful eloquence, his marvellous powers of persuasion, and his keen insight into the recesses of the human heart, enabled him to wield that potent influence over society which he acquired from the commencement of his public life. He was a noble product of Western education and culture. He was a man born to command but not to be commanded, to lead but not to be led, to guide but not to be guided. Hence it was that he cut off the ties and bonds which he had in early life contracted, and set up a school of his own, a coterie of his own, and an audience of his own. He was not intolerant of other men's opinions, but he had faith and strength in his own thoughts and muslings, and the courage of his own convictions. In a less critical age he might have become a prophet.

In this iron age he was revered as a leader of thought, as a teacher, guide, and philosopher.

Such was the man whose untimely death we mourn to-day. Sprung from a well-known Calcutta family, he had a natural passport to society He was brought up in the old Hindu College afterwards the Presidency College. He cultivated the art of elocution in a debating club founded by himself, and evinced his interest in the education of the poor by establishing a NightSchool near his house at Kollutolah, for the instruction of youths of the operative class. His longings for spiritual life first found expression in the Adi Brahmo Samaj. He became acquainted with the venerable *Maharsi* of that Somaj, Babu Devendra Nath Tagore, and grew so familiar with him as to be regarded as one of his household. He distanced the elder members of the Samaj in the estimation of his chief, and gradually asserted the highest influence upon him, so much so that Babu Devendranath practically left the concerns of his church to the new disciple. Hitherto the Adi-Samaj addressed the educated natives through the medium of the vernacular and had for its organ the *Tattwa-Bodhini Patrika*, which had occasionally an article in English, but Keshub Chunder longed to address a higher and wider audience, and he therefore began to deliver addresses in English. Some of his younger friends had just started the *Indian Mirror*, then a fortnightly paper, the expenses of which were supplied by Babu Devendra Nath Tagore. Babu Keshub Chunder Sen cast a longing eye upon that paper. We have said above that Keshubchunder was a man born to command and not to be commanded. Since his accession to the Adi-Brahmo-Samaj, he introduced, with the sanction of his chief, changes in its constitution, forms and practice which were repugnant to the ideas and wishes of the elders of the Samaj. Gradually the dissatisfaction among the latter was so deep and loud that the chief was obliged to hold back his disciple, but Keshub's spirit could not be curbed; he went on and on so much so that the Adi-Brahmo Samaj could not contain it. Babu Devendranath Tagore saw the perilous position, but in vain did he try to restrain the young reformer. The Adi-Samaj was now divided into two parties, old and young, and as the young mustered strong, Keshubchunder assumed their leadership. There was now an open schism between the chief and his disciple; the chief retained the old flock, while the disciple headed a new sect called the Progressive Brahmos. Keshub Chunder now deserted the old church, and esablished his own church, which we may call the Protestant Church. He managed to carry the *Indian Mirror* with him, and through its columns addressed a wide audience. He also established a new Bengali organ the *Dhurmatattwa*. He now put forth all the energies of his mighty soul. He flooded the land with fervent religious discourses in English and Bengali, and engaged missionaries, who went from village to village, town to town and district to district, to spread his doctrines. He established branch samajes, and fraternities not only in Bengal but also in the provinces of Northern India. He made collections and by the austere life he and his missionaries led he husbanded his resources admirably. With a fertile mind he devised new schemes for the propagation of his doctrines and the extension of his influence. He established an English School in which he combined secular with religious instruction according to his own tenets. He established a female school in which he not only taught infant girls but also adult ladies. He repudiated caste, and rigorously enforced the no-caste principle among his disciples and missionaries. He broke through the *purdah*, and admitted lady disciples to his congregation. He encouraged widow-marriage, preached against early marriage, and promoted inter-marriage. A new marriage law thus became a necessity for his society. It was at this time he came under the kind notice of Lord Lawrence, then Viceroy and Governor-General of India. After leaving the Adi-Samaj Keshub Chunder showed a growing tendency of assimilation with Christianity. He was too shrewd to admit the God-head of Christ, but he accepted Christ as his Teacher, and adopted not a few of the maxims of the Christian Scriptures as the rules of his life and of his church. In this way he enlisted the sympathies of the Christians. The Christian Governor-General Lord Lawrence extended to him the hand of fellowship, and his Lordship's sympathy was a tower of strength to him. It was through the powerful influence of His Lordship Keshub Counder got the Legislative Council to pass the new Marriage Act. His individuality was now complete. He now became the recognised leader of the Young India religious party. In the formation of the new empire of thought the highest tribute came to Keshub Chunder from East Bengal. His Christian proclivities, however, caused some murmurs a nong his disciples, and he now introduced the Hindu system of *Sankirtan* and *Nagarkirtan* with the accompaniment of *Khols* and *Kartals*, which readily appealed to the Hindu heart. Keshub's supremacy was now undisputed. Many of his disciples actually worshipped him as a demi-God, an *Avatar*. When he was in the zenith of his glory he paid a visit to England, and there he was lionized. His stirring eloquence made a deep impression upon his English audience. He was eagerly sought after by the high and low, rich and poor, and the Palace was thrown open to him. Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress honored him with an audience, and invited him to dinner. Him had preceded Ram Mohun Ray, and Dwarkanath Tagore; Keshub had not the learning and scholarship of the former nor the fame of princely liberality or the brilliancy of the latter, but by his own merits as an orator and a reformer he won his way in England. He came back from England with renewed vigour for his work. A cloud now overhang the horizon of his life. His daughter now became marriagable, and he resolved to give her to the young and amiable Maharaja of Kuch Behar. This alliance, or the ceremonies connected with it, greatly displeased a large number of his votaries. They charged him with two great inconsistencies, 1stly in marrying his daughter at an age below what he had himself preached as the standard age, and 2ndly in permiting Hindu ceremonies to be mixed up with Brahmic ceremonies in the celebration of the marriage. Keshub Chunder was much mortified at the attitude of his disciples, but nothing could assuage them. The more forward among them seceded from his church and established a new Church called the *Sadharan Brahmo Samaj*. Be it however said in justice to Keshub Chunder that the secession was not entirely due to the marriage of his daughter. For some time past he had felt that he could not control the goaheadism of a large number of his disciples, who had come to look upon him as too conservative, and it was this feeling which we fear was chiefly at the bottom of the secession. The train was ready—the Kuch Behar marriage only ignited the match. Keshub Chunder was, however, firm and he steadily pursued his work. His ever revolving mind now evolved a new path of speculation. He thought out the New Dispensation, and made it his new Gospel. He became so much enamoured of it that he dramatized it and himself took part in bringing it upon the stage. He now gave a Hindu form to some of his later cogitations, and thus enlisted the sympathy of the Hindu community.

But Babu Keshub Chunder Sen was not simply a religious reformer. He was also a social reformer. He was a zealous advocate of temperance. He was a friend to education and supported schools with the funds of his society. He was himself immensely indebted to the press, and worked to extend its usefulness. He was the first native of India, who brought out a pice paper in Bengali, we allude to the *Sulava Samachar*. He founded the Albert Hall. He established the Indian Reform Association for the promotion of social and moral progress of his countrymen. He was always ready to join any public movement, which was not of a political character, having for its object the amelioration of the condition of the people of this country. Although the number of his registered disciples, notwithstanding his labours of a quarter of a century, was not commensurate with his zeal and devotion, it cannot be denied that he exercised considerable influence over the whole body of educated natives. He constituted a sort of connecting link between Europeans and Natives. He was held in high esteem by the rulers of the land, particularly by Lords Lawrence and Northbrook. By the leaders of native society he was held in high respect. Although differing in opinion they could not withhold their respect from him for the gentleness of his manners, his amiability, the austeries of his life and his high character.

Such was the man who has been taken away in the prime of life by the Disposer of All Events! The loss, which his premature death—he was only forty-five years of age, has inflicted upon the country, is irreparable. Take him all in all we shall not look upon his like again!

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

LAST TUESDAY His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor underwent an operation. We are glad to learn that he has been since doing well. There has been no fever, and the other symptoms are favourable. We wish His Honor speedy recovery.

WE HEAR that Dr. Macleod takes furlough for eighteen months from the 1st May next. He contemplates to resign the office of Health-Officer of Calcutta from that date. He has quietly done much good work in the Calcutta Municipality.

TWO NATIVE members of the Governor-General's Legislative Council have gone out by rotation, Raja Shivapersad C. S. I., and the Hon'ble Durga Churn Law. It is believed that two native gentlemen will be brought from the North-Western Provinces and Bombay respectively.

SIR RICHARD GARTH has laid the country under a fresh obligation. No other Chief Justice of the High Court, not excepting Sir Barnes Peacock, had evinced such a warm and keen interest in legislation as Sir Richard does. He justly holds that it is the duty of the Judges of the High Court not only to expound the laws enacted but also to assist in the improvement of the laws proposed. Sir Richard Garth has recorded a highly valuable minute on the Court Fees Bill. His Lordship shews that a heavy scale of judicial stamps is levied, which goes to the support of not only Civil Courts but also of Criminal Courts. After giving the figures His Lordship says:

> It would seem that civil suitors in India are now made to bear the burthen of the entire annual cost, not only of the Civil Courts, *but of all the Criminal Courts also, besides contributing a very large surplus in addition, (amounting, probably, at the present time to not less than £100,000) for the benefit of the general public.*
>
> And the injustice to civil suitors in Bengal is so much the greater, because they not only have to pay the cost of the criminal courts in their own Province, but also to make good any loss which the revenue may sustain in other parts of India where the stamp fee system is not so profitable as it is in Bengal.
>
> Now I would respectfully ask the Government to consider whether this is right. Is it just or right that civil suitors should pay the cost of the Criminal Courts? Is it just or right that civil suitors in Bengal should be taxed in the shape of Court-fee stamps to an amount which is nearly double the annual expenditure of the Civil Courts?

All India joins the learned Chief Justice in this pertinent question. We will recur to the subject in our next.

WE THANK Mr. Stevens, the Chairman of the Suburban Municipality, for a copy of the proceedings of the last meeting of that body. At that meeting he generously intimated that he wished to act by taking the public into confidence. He said:

> The Chairman then said that by law the proceedings of the Corporation were open to inspection; but the jurisdiction of the Commissioners extended over upwards of a quarter of a million of people, many of whom were highly intelligent and well-educated, and might reasonably be expected to take an interest in Municipal affairs. For such a population as this, it seemed to the Chairman that the bare legal provision for their information was quite inadequate. He thought that the Commissioners should, in the interest of the rate-payers, ensure greater publicity for their work. So long as their work was done secretly (so to speak), they must not be surprised if they were sometimes misunderstood and misrepresented. Honest work had nothing to fear from honest criticism, and it was only just that the rate-payers should see how their work was being done.

We entirely agree with Mr. Stevens. He has evidently taken time by the forelock. The new era of local self-government is about to be inaugurated, and Mr. Stevens has set a good example by throwing the proceedings of the Suburban Municipality open to the public.

A PUBLIC DINNER was given to Mr. Jules Joubert on the 10th instant. The Chairman in proposing the health of Mr. Joubert justly said that it was to "his enterprise, energy and talent we owe the splendid show which has brought to our doors samples of most that the industry and ingenuity of man, or even nature herself, produces." Mr. Joubert made a characteristic reply. He spoke with humour and heartiness. Need we say that we thank Mr. Joubert on behalf of the Native community for giving them the opportunity of seeing the World's Fair in the heart of the metropolis of British India such as they had never seen before.

WE ARE extremely sorry to read the following in the *Daily News'* report of the Dinner to Mr. Joubert:

"In proposing the next toast, the Viceroy, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—We drink to Her Imperial Majesty's Representative, without whose countenance and support the Exhibition could not have been the success we know it is. Gentlemen, The Viceroy of India. (Prolonged hisses and groans, with a few cheers.)

The storm of groans and hisses with which His Excellency's toast had been received having at length subsided, the chairman, again rising, said."

The scene was simply disgraceful. Has not the *concordat* reconciled the extreme opponents of Lord Ripon? It is time that the feeling should subside.

THANKS to the courtesy of Messrs. Burn & Co. we were enabled to witness an interesting sight on the Exhibition grounds on Friday last. It is proposed to establish a trade in frozen meat between Australia and India, and the refrigerating process was illustrated by a Cold Air House temporarily set up by Messrs. Burn and Co. The visitors were shewn into a succession of rooms of varying temparature as low as 28 degrees. "The chambers," as a contemporary says, "are insulated by means of double walls, packed with sawdust, so that they are proof against the influence of the external atmosphere; and the cooling is contrived by an air-compressing cylinder driven by steam, supplied from ordinary boilers." Mr. Coleman is the inventor, and Messrs. Burn & Co. are agents of the patentee.

WE INVITE attention to an advertizement in another column announcing that the College Reunion for 1884 will be held at the Chitpore Garden of the Hon'ble Durgachurn Law on Friday the 1st February next. We are glad to observe that this Reunion has become an institution of the metropolis.

APROPOS of what appeared in our last issue regarding the ill-treatment of native visitors by the Police at the Exhibition we have received the following letter from Mr. Joubert:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR,—I am very much grieved to receive almost daily complaints from native gentlemen, that they and their belongings are often rudely pushed aside and in some instances struck by my employes. I wish it to be distinctly understood that I have made special inquiries into this matter and that I am prepared to prove that there is no foundation whatever for this statement and I shall esteem it a personal favor if such misconduct be again noticed that the delinquent be brought to my notice when I shall make an example of him which I feel certain will prove a lasting lesson.

There are people visiting the Exhibition who are rather fond of taking the 'law into their own hands.' The other day one of that number struck one of my sons with his cane, luckily I was near at hand and had the party in question not apologized to the "Boy" he would have received a lesson which would have made a lasting impression. The Exhibition is open to the Public. All classes all sects meet there. It is my duty to see that peace is preserved and I beg that all transgressions be reported to me not by letter, but verbally and at once so that I may take measures to prevent injustice rudeness or arbitrary treatment.

Yours faithfully,
JULES JOUBERT.

We hope the hints given above will be attended to.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to address the following autograph letter of condolence to the mother of the late Raja Promothonath Roy of Digaputhia:

Belvedere, Alipore, January 4th 1884.

MADAM,—It is with great sorrow that I have received the sad news of the death of your son Raja Promathanath Roy of Digaputhia. I desire to offer to you and to all the members of his family my sincere sympathy in this sudden bereavement.

I had the pleasure of knowing your son from the days when he was under the Court of Wards. I always appreciated his worth, the simplicity of his manner of life, and the earnestness of purpose with which he advocated the interests of the people of the country. His death involves a loss which many will deplore.

Accept again my hearty condolence in your private sorrow and believe me.

Yours very faithfully,
RIVERS THOMPSON,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Ranee Bhava Soonduri, Digaputhia Rajbari.

MR. EDGAR, officiating Dacca Commissioner, made a report on the riotous conduct of Dacca school-boys, and the Lieutenant Governor makes the following remarks on the same:

The proceedings in the cases satisfy Mr. Rivers Thompson that there is not the slightest ground for the statements which have appeared in certain public prints of the harsh treatment of this juvenile culprits. It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor, looking to the repeated violent and riotous conduct of these boys in the public thoroughfares of the city, that they have been very leniently dealt with; and that in any other place but India, "the way of school discipline," of which phrase you seek a definition, would have been interpreted as justifying a sound flogging.

Referring to the remarks made in the concluding paragraph of your letter upon the general want of discipline in Government schools, which the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to think prevails very widely, I am to say that the subject is under consideration, and will be separately dealt with in the Educational Department.

Boyish freaks we are of opinion do not deserve to be made the subjects of grave official literature. Mr. Thompson has made a mistake by mixing himself with school-boys.

THE CEREMONY of unveiling the statue of the Hon'ble Prosunno Kumar Tagore C. S. I., which took place in the Senate House of the Calcutta University on Thursday last, was very interesting. There was a large gathering of the *elite* of Calcutta both European and Native. On His Excellency the Chancellor taking the chair Maharaja Sir Joteendra Mohun Tagore thus addressed him:

My Lord,—The near relationship of blood in which I stand to the Hon'ble Gentleman whose status your Excellency has very kindly consented to unveil this evening forbids my saying any thing with regard to his personal merits, but it is very fortunate for me that his public spirit and liberality are too well-known to need any mention from me, and it is on public grounds, apart from the profound veneration and love in which I cherish his memory, I consider that his name should be perpetuated in a tangible manner, and place where one of the many acts of his beneficence is bearing fruit every year to the benefit of the country. I have, therefore, with the sanction of the University authorities, placed his marble effigy here, and I now beg to make it over formally to your Excellency as the Chancellor of the University. I beg further to request that your Excellency will be pleased to perform the ceremony of unveiling the statue.

His Excellency then delivered an appreciative and feeling address, which we give below:

I have, I can assure you, very great pleasure in accepting the invitation which has been made to me by my hon'ble friend the Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore to take a part in the ceremony of to-day, and to unveil the statue of his distinguished relative which is for the future to grace the approaches of this hall. It seems to me that it is peculiarly appropriate that I should do so, both in my capacity of Her Majesty's representative in this country, and also in that of Chancellor of this University. As Viceroy, it is very fitting that I should do an honour to a distinguished citizen of Bengal (applause), and as the Chancellor of Calcutta University, it is most becoming that I should be led to acknowledge the gratitude of the University to one of its most beneficent benefactors. (Applause.) You, Maharaja, with natural modesty have abstained from entering upon the many claims of your relative to the gratitude of his country and of this University. But I am not bound for such reasons to abstain from speaking of those claims, and yet I am sure that I need not detain this Assembly long, because the name and the fame of Prosunno Coomar Tagore are well known to most of you, and many of you were personally acquainted with him. His life was not spent upon battle fields, nor in the arduous duties of public administration; but it seems to me not the less on that account worthy of admiration and respect. At the beginning of this century, he lived through sixty-seven years of Indian history. He saw great changes, and passed through times of great trial; but in all of them he won the respect of those who knew him the gratitude of his countrymen and the confidence of the Government. Sprung from a distinguished family and possessed of ample means, he was not content to rest upon those adventitious circumstances, but he determined from early youth to fit himself by hard study and constant meditation for the duties of his life. It is related of him that, when he was a young man—at a time when he had no idea of taking up the legal profession—he was nevertheless so ardent in the study of the law that one of his associates came to him, and said in a tone of ridicule—What is the use of a wealthy fellow like you studying law and wasting your time in getting up all this information which will be of no use? "He is said to have replied—"The mind I have is like a good housewife, who is always sure to be able to utilise at sometime or other whatsoever she has in her store." And most certainly Prosunno Coomar Tagore did, indeed, utilise in his after-life those early legal studies; for, I understand, that he was possessed of an unusually profound knowledge of Indian law; and I know well that in his career at the Bar he won for himself alike the confidence of the Judges before whom he pleaded and the public whom he served. Throughout his life he took a large part in public affairs, in which he felt a keen and intelligent interest; and among the other public questions, with which he especially concerned himself, the extension and development of education occupied a large portion of his time. Towards the close of a long life of public utility, in which successive Governments had availed themselves of his council and advice, he was at length promoted to the position of a Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, and I understand that he was the first native of India who ever filled that position, and, thus a great and important reform in the constitution of India was effected in his day; and I must say that it seems to me a source of satisfaction and of pride to remember that, when I was Under-Secretary of State for India, under my distinguished friend Lord Halifax, it was my duty to pass through the House of Lords the Council Act of 1861 (applause), under which the appointment of natives of India to the Legislative Council of the Government of India for the first time became possible [applause.]

These few words, are I think, sufficient to remind you to whom the recollection of this distinguished man is still almost present. As regards the manner of his life—intelligent, cultivated and public spirited, he was successful as a scholar and also as a public man, and he died full of years and of honours, after a career which well deserves to be commemorated in the imperishable marble of that statue. [applause.]

Maharaja, the thanks of this University are due to you for having presented to us this statue. I, as Chancellor, receive it from you, and tender to you our warmest thanks for thus placing under our guardianship the effigy of one to whom we owe so much. And surely, ladies and gentlemen, no one will doubt that it is highly appropriate that this statue should be placed under the portico of this building, for the University of Calcutta has an essential reason for cherishing the memory of him whom that statue represents [applause.] Prosunno Coomar Tagore left in his will a most munificent bequest for the establishment of a Law Professorship in connection with this University. I need not dilate upon the advantage which Calcutta students derive from that benefaction. You who have experienced these advantages know better than I can tell you, that here was set an example which I trust may be followed in respect to professorships of other kinds; and thus this distinguished citizen of this famous city established for himself a prepetual claim upon the gratitude not only of this University, but upon the Government of India, and upon all interested in the cause of public education (applause).

It is now two years, or nearly so, since I last had the honour of addressing an audience in this room. I then spoke at the annual meeting of the Convocation of this University, and I availed myself of the opportunity then efforded me to urge, to the utmost of my power, on men of wealth and influence throughout India to come forward and aid the cause of public education by founding schools, by aiding colleges, and by establishing scholarships. That which I then detailed, and which I need not repeat, had been already done on a large scale by Prosunno Coomar Tagore, I therefore, and I am sure all of you, recognise his claim to be enrolled among the benefactors not only of the University of Calcutta but of India at large and I cannot conceive any more appropriate place for the statue of such a man than the entrance of this building where it will, I trust, serve to remind many generations of future students of the constant industry and eager love of study for which Prosunno Coomar Tagore won his fame, and to stimulate men of his own class and of his own position to emulate that public spirit and that munificent generosity which will ever entitle him to hold a foremost place in the grateful memory of his countrymen [loud and continued applause.]

Lord Ripon has paid a well-merited compliment to the native community by thus honoring their respected leader and munificent benefactor. His Lordship has a happy knack of doing ceremonial things with good grace. Nothing could have been better in spirit and taste than the manner in which he performed this ceremony. We congratulate the Tagore Brothers on the honor done to their distinguished relative and thus to themselves. The statue bears a perfect resemblance to the original.

AFTER this ceremony was over His Excellency the Viceroy introduced to the meeting Dr. Monier Williams, who gave an account of the Indian Institute at Oxford. In his introductory speech the Viceroy made some interesting and instructive remarks. It shews what a lively interest His Excellency takes in the advancement of the people of India, and how anxious is he to promote the employment of educated natives in the higher ranks of the public service. It was a logical sequence of the noble peroration of his speech in Council on Monday last.

Dr. Monier Williams gave a graphic account of the Institute he has founded chiefly with Indian money. Mr. H. L. Harrison spoke next and suggested the establishment of a Committee in Calcutta to assist Indian students in going to England. After a few remarks from Dr. Monier Williams the meeting broke up.

WITH reference to the above there was a causual remark from Dr. Monier Williams, which we hope has a good basis. The learned Doctor hinted that the Government of India may nominate 5 Indian students annually for the Indian Institute. This means we believe that the Government of India is prepared to establish five scholarships to enable Indian students to proceed to England and prepare them-

selves there for competition for the Indian Civil Service. Nothing could be more in keeping with the general spirit of Lord Ripon's rule than the foundation of the Civil Service scholarships for Indian students. It would be in fact reviving the Northcote scholarships. We do hope that the measure foreshadowed by Dr. Monier Williams will be a reality.

RENT BILL MEETINGS.

PUTTEA.

A large and influential meetings of the Rajas and other landowners of Puttea was held at Puttea on the 3rd instant at the residence of Rani Monmohiny Debi. It was resolved to submit a representation to Government through the Secretary to the Central committee of Landholder of Bengal and Behar. A full report of the meetings will be published hereafter.

JARA.

A Monster meeting of the landholders of Ghattal and its neighbouring villages was held at the Golabari of Mr. J. C. Roy, of Jara, on the 25th December last, presided over by Babu Woomesh chunder Roy, an honorary Magistrate and influential zemindar of Midnapore. Among the speakers were a Hindu Jogi and some other gentlemen. The Jogi dwelt on the subject of the Permanent Settlement and the interests of the zemindars and ryots, on the nature and objects of the Tenancy Bill and the respective capacity and qualifications of Mr. Amir Ali and Babu Kristodas Pal as representatives of ryots and Rayees in the Council of the Governorr-General. The meeting was attended by above 1000 persons.

Similar Meetings were held at Ramjeebunpore and Chundercona. The Meeting at the last mentioned place was a great success there being upwards of 3000 personspresent. The venerable Guru Mahanta, Bharet Ramasorja, zeminder of Asthab presided. At this meeting the Hindu Jogi delivered speeches.

The Jogi abovementioned is a young Benguli by caste a kayast of about 27 or 28 year of age and a graduate of the University Calcutta. He is a good speaker well versed in Hindustani, Sanskrit, Bengali and English. His mission is two-fold, to preach religion to his countrymen and to make a political agitation through the length and breadth of the land. He purposes, also to bridge over the gulf which now separates the zemindars and their ryots. Full reports of these meetings will be publish d hereafter.

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN INFANTILE WASTING AND DEBILITY OF CHILDREN.—Thomas Hunt, Esq., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes:—"In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonflas a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar General." Dr. R. C. Croft, Author of "Handbook for the Nursery" writes "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is almost a specific in many of the Deseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the lable under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	As.	P
R. A. Crosthwaite Esq., C. S. Rangoon	14	2	0
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,, Kylash Chunder Roy, Mohasoy Balasore	13	4	0
,, Tez Chunder Mookerjea, Goruckpore	13	4	0
,, Shib Chunder Banerjea, Doomraon	19	14	0
,, Gopee Mohan Sen, Cuttack	6	10	0
,, Joyprosad Pandey, Jallalabad	6	10	0
,, Makhonlal Ghose, Bistoopore	6	10	0
,, Gynendro Coomar Roy Chowdry, Taki	10	0	0
,, Omritolal Ghose, Burdwan	13	4	0
,, Poresh Nath Ghose, Manbhoom	13	4	0
,, Peary Mohun Banerjea, Midnapore	13	4	0
,, Rajendranath Ghose, Nowgong	13	5	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*9th January* 1884.

General—30th Decr—Mr F H Pellew, C S, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

Mr H Beverley, Offg Stupdt and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, reported his return from furlough on 17th ult.

3rd Jany—Mr P H O' Brien, Asst Magte and Colr, Nuddea is transfd to the sudder station of Bogra.

4th Jany—Mr F H B Skrine, Tempy Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Moorshedabad, on leave, is transfd to Howrah.

Mr J L Herald, who has recently been apptd a member of the Bengal Civil Service, and who reported his arrival on 4th ult, to be an Asst Magte and Colr in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Divn, and is posted to the Sudder Station of Dinagepore.

The Lieut-Govr accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. C E Buckland, C S, of his appointment as Secy to the Central Exam Committee, Calcutta.

Mr H F J T Maguire, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, 24-Perghs, to be Secy to the Central Exam Committee, Calcutta, vice Mr C E Buckland.

7th Jany—Mr T T Allen, Supdt and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, reported his departure from India on furlough on 3rd ult.

Babu Romesh Chunder Mookerjee, Depy Colr, Pubna, is vested with the powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870 in that dist.

Babu Behary Lall Ghosal to act as a Sub-Depy Colr, Hooghly, during absence of Mr. J C Lloyd.

Babu Prosonno Coomar Chuckerbutty to act as a Sub-Depy Colr Hooghly, during absence, of Babu Bhoobun Mohun Soor.

8th Jany—Mr J G Ritchie, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Nuddea, furlough for twenty months, from 24th Febry next, or subsequent date.

Babu Rutton Lal Ghose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr Tipperah, leave for two days, in extension of leave granted 4th June last.

Babu Upendra Chunder Mookerjee, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, leave for six months in extension of leave granted 8th Oct last.

In supersession of order of 24th Sept 1883, Surg J M Zorab Civil Surg, Balasore, furlough in India for four months, 10th idem.

Mr W C Taylor, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Khoorda Pooree, leave for fifteen days, extension of leave granted 24th Octr last.

Mr J Whitmore, Jt-Magte and Depy Colr and Sub-Judge, posted to the sudder station of Rajshahye, on being relieved of his present apptmt as Offig Dist and Sess Judge of Nuddea by Mr C A Kelly.

Babu Nobin Chunder Sen, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Bhagulpore, leave for three months, from 8th inst or subsequent date.

Mr H A D Phillips, Offig Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Bhaugulpore, to perform the functions of a Colr under Act VII [B C] of 1880 in that dist,

Babu Annada Prosad Bose, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Lakhin Shabazpore, Backergunge, on leave, is posted to the Sudder station of Chumparun.

Mr J Posford Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Mozufferpore to act as Dist and Ses Judge of Noakholly, during absence, on deputn, of Mr F W J Rees.

Mr A T A Shaw, who has recently been apptd a member of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an Asst Magte and Colr in the Burdwan Div, and is posted to the sudder station Midnapore.

Babu Umbica Churn Sen, Lecturer, Krishnaghur College, to be a probationer under the Native Civil Service Rules, and is posted to Shahabad.

Mr H L Oliphant, Judl Comr of Chota Nagpore, furlough for twenty months, from 1st April next, or subsequent date.

Babu Sreeram Moitra temply to be a Sub Depy Colr fourth grade, and is posted to the Serajgunge sub-divn of Pubna, vice Babu Nobin Chunder Roy, on deputn.

Police—24th Dec 1883 Mr H C Clogstoun, Tempy Asst Stupdt of Police 3rd gde, is confirmed in that gde, vice Mr G H P Livesay.

8th Jany, 1884—Babu Gopal Hurry Mullick, Asst Supdt of Police, Midnapore, to act in 1st gde of Asst Stupdt of Police from forenoon of 29th Nov last.

Mr W D Abercrombie, Asst Supdt of Police in charge of the district police, Pooree, is to act in first grade of Asst Supdts of Police, from 15th July 1883.

Mr A H Giles, Dist Supdt of Police, Purnea, furlough for one day, in extension of furlough granted 7th Febry 1882.

Legislative—4th Jany—With the sanction of H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl, the Lieut-Govr, under the provisions of the 29th, 30th, and 45th sects of the Indian Council Act of 1861, appoints Mr H Beverley to be a Member of the Council of the Lieut-Govr of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations of the Presidency of Fort William

Registration—31st Dec—Munshi Muzhurl Haq to be Rural Sub-Regtr of Fenny, Silonia, in Noakholly, vice Munshi Karim Baksha, decd.

Education—2nd Jany—Mr P Bruhl, Lecturer in Science, Rajshahye College, is confirmed in the fourth class of the Bengal Sub-Educl Service, from 1st ult, vice Babu Chandra Nath Maitra, retd.

Babu Beer Narayan Mookerjee, Third Asst, Office of the Dirtr of Public Instruction, sub protem, to the fourth class of the Bengal Sub-Educl Service from 1st ult, vice Mr P Bruhl.

Paboo Khirodchunder Rai Chaudhuri, Second Master, Berhampore Collegiate School, will continue to act in fourth class of the Bengal Sub-Educl Service, from 1st ult, vice Mr E R T Tiery.

Baboo Sosibhusan Dutt, Lecturer, College Classes, Bethune Girls' School, to act in fourth class of the Bengal sub-Educl Service, from 1st ult, vice Baboo Sri Krishna Chatterjee.

Forests—3rd Jany—From 1st Septr, 1883, during the absence of Mr G W Stretell, Depy Consr of forests, 1st grade, on privilege leave—

Mr G A Richardson, Depy Consr of forests, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade.

Mr F B Manson, Depy Consr of forests, 4th grade, to officiate in 3rd grade.

Jails—8th Jany—Mr E W Payne, Asst Supdt of Jails, Bhagulpore, to act as Stupdt, Central Jail, Dacca, during absence, on deputn, of Mr C H C Sevenoaks.

Mr C H C Sevenoaks, Supdt of the Central Jail, Dacca, to act as Supdt, Central Jail, Midnapore, during absence, on deputn, of Mr W A'C Beadon.

Mr W A'C Beadon, Supdt Central Jails, Midnapore, to act as Supdt of the Alipore Jails, during absence of Lieut-Col R Beadon.

Opium—8th Jany—Mr W T Ryves acted as sub-Depy Opium Agent of Patna from 27th Augt to 28th Septr last, both days inclusive.

Mr A H Turnbull acted as principal Asst to the Opium Agent of Behar from 6th Augt to 29th Oct 1883, both days inclusive.

Medical—2nd Jany—Surg E Bovill, Civil Surg, Monghyr to act as Civil Surg of Chumparun during absence, on deputn, of Surg-Maj L Cameron.

7th Jany Surg E S Brander, Civil Surg, Maldah, to act as Civil Surg of Rungpore, during absence, on deputn, of Dr K D Ghose.

8th Jany—Asst Surg Chunder Nath Chowdhry, a Superny at Rajshahye, temply to have medical charge of the estabmt attached to the Dacca and Mymensingh State Railway.

Municipal—5th Jany—The following gentlemen are apptd to be Commissioners of the Balasore Municipality:—

Babu Srikant Kar, Babu Damodar Chowdhury, Babu Russick Chand De, and Babu Uday Narain Ghosh.

Mr. D. Fuller to be a Comr of Chittagong Municipality.

8th Jany—Asst Surg Gopalchunder Mookerjee, M B, to be a Comr of the Behar Municipality, vice Asst Surg Peambernath Mittra, transfd.

The Lieut-Govr approves the election by the Comrs of the Rungpore Municipality of Mr. C R Marriott to be their Vice-Chairman.

Road Cess—22nd Dec—Baboo Luchmanchunder Roy to be, a member of the Khulna Dist Road Cess Committee.

4th January—Mr. J Posford to be Vice-chairman of the Mozufferpore Dist Road Cess committee, vice Mr. Kelleher, transfd

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Subscribers to the Prevention of Cow slaughter in India Society are hereby requested to forward their subscriptions to the Secretary at 60 Cross Street, Calcutta.

BANKA BEHA RI BAJPAYI.
President S. P. C. S. in India.

NOTICE.

The first Annual Meeting of the East Bengal Association will take place at the Albert Hall, on Sunday the 20th January 1884 at 3 P. M. precisely. Members are earnestly requested to attend.

East Bengal Assn. Rooms 12 Col. Square, Dated, the 3rd Jan. 1884. } A. F. M. ABDUR RAHAMAN Assistant Secretary, for Secretary.

WANTED.

By the Moharaja of Burdwan, a manager for his Kujang Estate in Orissa. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem with prospect of increase. A security of Rs. 10,000 in cash or Government paper required. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Dewan-i-Raj Burdwan. The Palace, Burdwan.

COLLEGE REUNION 1884.

The annual College Reunion will be held at the Garden of the Hon'ble Durga Churn Law at Chitpore on Friday the 1st February 1884 between the hours of 2 and 7 P. M.

COMMITTEE.

President.

Maharaja Narendra Krishna Bahadur.

Members.

Rai Rajendra Lala Mitra Bahadur C. L. D.
Hon'ble Durga Churn Law.
Hon'ble Romesh Chunder Mitter B. L.
Rajo Sourendra Mohun Tagore L. I. E.
Babu Juggodish Nath Ray
,, Isser Chunder Mitter.
,, Bunkim Chunder Chatterji.
Pundit Mahesh Chunder Nyaratna C. I. E.
Babu Jodulal Mullick.
,, Govind Chunder Dutt.
,, Mahendra Nath Bose.
,, Hem Chunder Kerr.
Dr. Udoy Chand Dutt.
Moulovi Syed Amir Hossein.
Mr. Brojendra Nath Dey.
Baboo Radhika Prosad Mookerjee.
,, Gonesh Chundra Chundra.

Honorary Secretary.

BABOO SHAM CHURN LAW.

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শ্রীযুত চন্দ্রশেখর বন্দ্যোপাধায় প্রণীত বঙ্গদর্শন হইতে পুনর্মুদ্রিত, কোন কোন অংশ পরিবর্দ্ধিত।

মূল্য ১৲ টাকা।

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DENTAL NOTICE.

Mr. J. Miller, L. D. S., R. C. S. E., Surgeon-Dentist, formerly of Messrs. Miller & Thorn, London, has the pleasure to announce that, in conjunction with his assistant, Mr. H. Bromley, he has completed his laboratory arrangements for the production of the *continuous gum enamel artificial teeth work*, under the new process introduced by him, for the first time in the East.

Owing, however, to the excessive heat eliminated in the manipulation of this particular work, Mr. Miller regrets to say that Mr. Bromley, will only be able to work the furnaces during the colder months of the year ; therefore, intending patients should make appointments as early as possible before the hot season sets in.

Specimens of this, the *most truly beautiful* and *artistic of all artificial work, may be seen, and fees*, which are the same as in London, obtained on application.

31, *Chowringhee.*

December 1883.

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GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Post free at 4 oz., Rs. 6 : 8 oz., Rs. 11 16 oz. Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

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Notice.

The Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will put up to auction at the Municipal office on Monday, the 21st January, 1884, at noon, the lease for three years of the premises situated at No. 119, Upper Chitpore Road. Further particulars can be obtained on application.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
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CRYSTALLINE CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

A new and improved preparation made at the Government Factory from Red Cinchona Bark. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta. Post free per tin of 16 oz. Rs. 32-12. Cash with order.

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28	×	20	×	18	„	85
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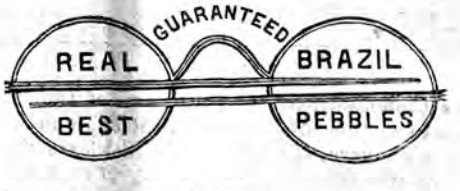

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25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
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35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

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